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FRANCE WILL HAVE TO ANSWER

MASSACRE OF ITALIANS INTERESTS THE PEACE TRIANGLE.

Germany Insists Upon Probing the Alleged Workingmen's Riot at Aigues-Mortes—The Emperor Active as a Possible Ally of Italy and Much Popular Indignation Felt Because of the Slaughter of the Laborers—Latest Development in the Russian Tariff War.

BERLIN, Aug. 20.—The massacre of Italians by Frenchmen at Aigues-Mortes on Thursday came as sudden thunder from the clear international sky. Already it has become the subject of voluminous correspondence among the Foreign Offices of the Triple Alliance, and during the next few days probably will be made the most important incident in this dull season among the Continental powers.

The crucial question is: "Will France give Italy prompt satisfaction for this unprovoked slaughter of the Italian subjects?"

Should France decline or even hesitate to do so, she will be likely to find herself in serious complications with the Peace Triangle.

The first misleading reports sent out from French sources on Thursday night made the impression merely that a workingmen's riot of somewhat extraordinary seriousness had taken place. On Friday official dispatches from other sources indicated that the Italians had not lifted a hand in provocation, but had been killed off by the dozen merely on account of their nationality, while the French authorities abstained from any strenuous effort to stop the massacre.

Emperor William at once obtained, through the German Embassy in Rome, copious reports of the affair, and instructed Count Muenster, German Ambassador in Paris, to send to Berlin as soon as possible all ascertainable details as to the fight at Aigues-Mortes and the attitude of France toward Italy's demand for reparation. The general understanding is that the Emperor is preparing to stand behind Italy in her determination to obtain satisfaction from the French Government.

The accounts of the massacre which have been telegraphed at length from Italian sources to the Berlin press are calculated to increase popular indignation and to justify the Emperor's activity. They are quite different from the French dispatches, which are believed to have been hurried out for the purpose of belittling in advance the significance of the affair.

The idea fostered by the French statement was that about 200 French workingmen and as many Italians, after mutual provocation, did some hot fighting, which resulted in the killing or wounding of the most belligerent combatants. In fact, the Frenchmen numbered nearly a thousand, while there were but 150 Italians. About 400 of the Frenchmen were armed with revolvers or rifles. They marched down to the salt works, where the Italians were employed, with the avowed intention of driving them out, if not worse. For a short time the police made a pretense of protecting the Italians, but they were so half-hearted in their measures that the Italians became convinced that they must take care of themselves and hurried to a farmhouse, near the salt works. The mob followed. The Italians barricaded the doors.

The Frenchmen surrounded the house and held it in a state of siege for hours, while shooting at every man who showed himself before a window.

A company of police were present, but exercised little influence on the mob, because the officer in charge refused to let them fire on the attacking parties. Although the farmhouse was on the direct road to the town and the course of events was fully known to the authorities, no troops were sent to rescue the besieged. Eventually the police advised the Italians to leave the house and run for their lives to the town. The Italians accepted this advice. They broke in groups from the rear door, fought their way as best they could through the crowds of rioters, and ran for their lives across country or on the highways toward Aigues-Mortes.

This was the opportunity of the man hunters. They started in pursuit, unrestrained by the police, and beat down with clubs or shot the Italians wherever captured. The hunt was continued through the streets of the town. Italians were beaten to death within 100 yards of the police station. Two men were shot dead in front of the Mayor's office.

Hardly a dozen of the 150 Italians are believed to have escaped injury. Yet during all this not even a company of infantry was called out. Only after the slaughter was complete did the troops appear. From the roads and marshes between Aigues-Mortes and the farmhouse, and from the streets of the town forty-five dead bodies of Italians have been collected. Sixty-five Italians, all severely, and a few mortally, wounded, have been taken to hospitals.

Some twenty-five or thirty Italians are missing. Some of them are supposed to lie dead in the marshes or underbrush, others to have fled the country.

The intensity of the feeling excited at the Court as well as throughout the Empire by the narative of these events is revealed in the bitter leaders of the German press. The consensus of opinion among German editors is that the massacre was the result of barbarous French nativism and chauvinism. The plea of a workingmen's quarrel over Italian competition is dismissed as a worthless excuse by the German press, which professes to find the true cause of the French outbreak against the Italians in France's hatred of Italy as an ally of Germany.

The presence of Prince Henry of Prussia at the Italian naval manœuvres, following closely the enthusiastic reception of the Emperor and Empress in Rome, has caused the Paris press to denounce Italy without measure. The plan of the Italian Crown Prince to attend the Metz manœuvres has revived on the boulevards all the old storm of denunciation which raged when the Italian King proposed to visit Strasburg with Emperor William, and thus by implication recognize the finality of the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine. The affair at Aigues-Mortes, says the Berlin press, is only a natural result of this unrestrained incitation.

The *National Zeitung* gives this typical opinion:

"The naiveté with which the French charge the Italians with beginning the quarrel at Aigues-Mortes surpasses the usual audacity of French assertions in such emergencies. The nature of the so-called riot is revealed by the fact that all the killed, with one exceedingly doubtful exception, were Italians. It is evident, however, that the system of audacious misrepresentation, pursued when the Kroumirs were invented as an excuse for the seizure of Tunis and when the Siamese were declared assailants of the French where territory was to be confiscated, cannot now possibly be allowed to prevail against harmless Italian workmen."

While such sentiments dominate the Government, as well as the press and reading public, the promptness and nature of France's reply to Italy's demand for satisfaction must remain matters of the highest moment.

Domestic politics show little activity aside from preparations for the general Parliamentary election in Prussia next October. The Clericals are complaining loudly of the disadvantages imposed on them by the electoral law passed by the last Landtag, and their leaders have decided to instruct Catholic voters to support only those candidates who pledge themselves to work for the amendment of the law. There is no doubt that Dr. Miquel's so-called election reform has weakened the Prussian Clericals at the polls, notably in the Rhine Provinces and Westphalia, while, by retaining the system of dividing electors into three classes according to the amounts of direct taxes paid by them, he has kept the voting strength among the moneyed and land-owning classes throughout the kingdom. When the reform was before the Landtag the Clericals and Conservatives combined to make the bill more favorable to them, but at the last moment the Conservatives, angered by the Prussian-hating Clericals in the Reichstag, threw over their allies and the amendment calculated to increase Clerical power at the polls.

The consequent resentment of the Clericals has been aggravated by the difficulties of the Landtag campaign, and they therefore have refused flatly to make a political deal with the National Conservative Party, or, at least, the Agrarian wing of it.

This deal, as proposed by the Agrarians, involved a combination of the 130 Agrarians and all the clericals in the Reichstag for the purpose of forcing on Chancelor von Caprivi an extreme protectionist policy. Should the Chancellor be obstinate, the Agrarian plan was to obstruct all Government business until he should yield or resign in favor of a more compliant man. With the aid of the Clericals, the Agrarians would have enough votes to bring matters to such a pass. Despite the refusal of the Clericals to consider the Agrarian proposals, negotiations between the parties are still in progress. In case the alliance should be consummated the Conservatives would probably come to the assistance of the Clericals in the Landtag, and amend the electoral law to the advantage of the Prussian Catholics.

The last development in the tariff war between Germany and Russia is a proposal to prohibit the dealing in Russian notes on German Boerses. As dealings in Russian notes have been almost abandoned in consequence of the shrinkage in Russo-German trade, speculators in this city say that the prohibition would have more political than commercial import. While this and other proposals to the same end have been under general discussion Dr. Witte, Russian Minister of Finance, has made quietly a good stroke by completing through Paris firms the sale of 200,000,000 rubles of the 3 per cent. loan, which could not be placed when the loan was issued in 1891.

During the last week the Russian State Councilors Utin and Degrote and the Russian Foreign Attaché Makeieff have been in the city sounding the Government as to the terms of the cessation of the tariff war. They expect to obtain an armistice some time before the resumption in October of negotiations for a commercial treaty.

Yesterday the Russian Ministry of Finance issued an order prohibiting the importation of foreign silver coins after Sept. 13. Councilor Utin said to-day that this order was due partly to the prospect that the Sherman act would be repealed. Already, he added, the price of silver had fallen so low that the value of the paper ruble, payable in either gold or silver, exceeded the value of the silver ruble.

The municipal authorities of Memel, Prussia's seaport near the Russian frontier, have petitioned the Emperor against the tariff war, which, they say, has ruined their trade with Russia, has closed their workshops, and has sent into the streets thousands of unemployed. A dispatch from Memel last evening said that bread riots were threatening.

Gen. von Kaltenborn-Stachau, Prussian Minister of War, is reported to have resigned definitely his office. Rumors of his resignation have multiplied for a year or more.

The Sanitary Commission in Berlin announces that, despite the excessive heat, the public health is good. Only a few cases of cholerine are reported, they say, and the general sanitary condition of the city has been improved greatly. Although the authorities are taking unusual precautions to prevent and suppress cholera, no disturbance of railway or other traffic is apparent. Only the emigrants from the stricken districts of Russia are disinfected. If the emigrants are destitute, they are sent at public expense to America or elsewhere. The orders to turn back all destitute emigrants trying to cross the Russian frontier have failed to accomplish much. By one kind of fraud or another the steady stream across the border is kept in motion. In Berlin the emigrants are swindling the Relief Committee and other people ready to help them. No matter how much money they show at the border to facilitate their admission to the country, they are likely to declare themselves destitute as soon as they reach Berlin in order that they may have their expenses paid.

The Duke of Saxe-Coburg, who has been ill for several weeks, is comatose. He has been sinking slowly since yesterday morning.

Prince Bismarck received at his villa in Kissingen to-day a crowd of admirers from Frankfort. He was in the best of health and spirits, and plainly was gratified by the enthusiasm of the demonstration made by the visitors.

ITALIANS CRY FOR REVENGE.

Angry Demonstrations in Rome—The People Denouncing the French.

ROME, Aug. 20.—The anti-French agitation spreads hourly. Demonstrative crowds paraded the streets to-night shouting for the King and calling for revenge for the Aigues-Mortes massacre. The police were out in double force all the evening and prevented the crowds from becoming riotous.

At 10 o'clock thousands had packed the Piazza Colonna. A dozen bands led the procession of cheering men up the streets entering the square, and before 11 o'clock the whole district was filled with excited crowds. The bands played Italian and German anthems while the people cheered and sang.

The excitement of the people is reflected by the newspapers, which are unanimous in demanding quick reparation from France and in urging the Government to exact satisfaction for the Aigues-Mortes affair promptly and determinedly. At the same time the people are exhorted to restrain their just indignation and await as calmly as possible the event of the Government's action.

New Church in the Catskills Opened.

RONDOUT, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The church at Pine Hill, Ulster County, which was built in the Spring of 1892, was consecrated by Bishop Potter this morning. He was assisted by the Rev. G. C. Houghton, rector of Trinity Church, Hoboken, who has charge of the Pine Hill church during the Summer; the Rev. Dr. Faraburn, Warden of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, and the Rev. Dr. Lewis.

The church was built largely through the efforts of Dr. Houghton, who has passed the Summer in Pine Hill for a number of years. It stands on the slope of Summit Mountain, in plain view of the surrounding country, and is the most picturesque and beautiful church in the Catskills. It will be kept open during the Winter months.

Bishop Potter preached in the church at both the morning and evening services, and at 4 o'clock confirmed a number of candidates.

Verdict in the Shann Case To-day.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—The Shann jury will render a verdict in the case of Mrs. Shann, charged with poisoning her son, to-morrow morning. It is said the jurors came to a decision last night.

Only $17.00 to the World's Fair
Via the West Shore Railroad, Wednesday, Aug. 23. See full particulars under "Excursions."—*Adv.*

PAPI'S DISPUTED INTERVIEW

DENIED FOR HIM, BUT HE DOES NOT DENY ITS TRUTH.

Mgr. Satolli's Secretary Admits, However, that He Said Things to "The Times's" Reporter He Did Not Expect to See in Print—A Country Priest Reads a Communication Addressed to the Delegate—Ceremonies at Port Chester Postponed—Mgr. Satolli Departs To-day.

Mgr. Satolli will start for Washington at 8 o'clock this morning, after having passed in New-York a week noteworthy for developments of peculiar interest to Catholics throughout the country, as of peculiar significance in their bearing upon the long-standing controversies in this archdiocese and the much-discussed attitude of Archbishop Corrigan toward the Apostolic Delegate.

Mgr. Satolli came at a time when persistent rumor told of dissensions in which Archbishop Corrigan was represented as foremost in the opposition to the Delegate and his mission. He leaves and behind him remains an interview given to THE NEW-YORK TIMES by his secretary, Dr. Papi, questioned, criticised, and doubted by Archbishop Corrigan or his representatives, but not denied by Dr. Papi, who gave the interview.

Mgr. Satolli and his Secretary were at Port Chester yesterday, and the Delegate was to have dedicated the new Roman Catholic church there. To find out whether a discrediting of Dr. Papi's interview would be made in official circles, a reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES sent a note to Mgr. Satolli, who was in the residence of Father Waters, pastor of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy.

The note was given to Father Waters and he was requested to give it to the Apostolic Delegate.

"Well," said Father Waters, "I don't know about this. I will have to read the note first."

The missive was addressed to "His Grace the Most Rev. Mgr. Satolli." Father Waters, in the reporter's presence, calmly opened the note and read it. Then he took it into the room where the Delegate and a number of others were taking breakfast.

In about half an hour Father Connolly, Archbishop Corrigan's secretary, came out and gave to the press the following statement as coming from Mgr. Satolli:

"The interview with Dr. Papi, as reported yesterday, was inaccurate. The idea of the Apostolic Delegate being displeased with Dr. Papi is absurd."

This statement was, of course, in reference to the interview with Dr. Papi published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of Saturday.

On the train from Port Chester last evening the reporter of THE NEW-YORK TIMES had the opportunity of talking to Dr. Papi, while Father McGean of St. Peter's Church, who sat in the same seat, was in the forward part of the car.

"What was wrong in the printed report of the interview, Dr. Papi?" asked the reporter.

"I gave you that interview," said the secretary, "but I told you a great deal that I thought myself, not expecting that you would publish it and make much of it."

Just as Dr. Papi was about to continue, Father McGean returned and promptly put an end to the interview.

Last night the reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the archiepiscopal residence by special arrangement with Father Connolly. To Dr. Papi and Mgr. Satolli the statement made by the Delegate's secretary on the train was sent in writing by the reporter, and for half an hour there was a consultation. Then Dr. Papi came to the reception room, where the reporter was waiting, and, in answer to a question as to the authenticity of the interview, said:

"There was some misunderstanding about it. I did not want to be understood as saying all the things attributed to me in print.

"When I declined to answer your questions I did not want you to incorporate in and print as my answers to you what I merely said for your own information. You asked me questions and I answered them by a simple 'yes' or 'no,' according to my own belief.

"I did not remember that I was talking to you for publication, and was surprised when the answer was incorporated with the full question."

"Will you specify wherein you were not reported as you wished?" asked the reporter.

"No, no. For me, I don't care. Leave it alone. Don't say anything at all about it."

Father Connolly came into the room at this point, and as Dr. Papi left, the reporter, turning to Archbishop Corrigan's secretary, asked him what he thought of the matter and of Dr. Papi's refusal to deny the authenticity of the interview.

"I don't know," was the diplomatic answer of Father Connolly. "I suppose he had to look at it in that way."

Yesterday in the Roman Catholic calendar was the feast of St. Joachim, for whom Pope Leo XIII. is named, his full name being Joachim Pecci. Archbishop Corrigan cabled to the Pope, at such an hour that the message would arrive yesterday, that he joined with the Apostolic Delegate in wishing the Holy Father many happy returns of his feast day.

At 12:20 yesterday afternoon the following reply was received for the Archbishop:

To His Grace, the Archbishop of New-York:

The Holy Father gratefully received your cablegram expressing your good wishes and those of the faithful of the diocese on this, his name's, day. He rejoices at the indubitable testimony of veneration and loyalty to him and to the Delegate of the Apostolic See, and affectionately sends his blessing to your most esteemed self and to all the faithful of your diocese.

CARDINAL M. RAMPOLLA,
Secretary of State at the Vatican.

PORT CHESTER, Aug. 20.—Mgr. Satolli, Archbishop Corrigan, Dr. Papi, many priests, and thousands of people from the neighboring towns were here to-day to take part in or witness the laying of the cornerstone of the Church of Our Lady of Mercy. The rain fell in torrents all day, and at 2 o'clock it was announced that the ceremony would be postponed for a week.

The two Archbishops passed Saturday night at Noroton, Conn., at the Summer home of John D. Crimmins. About 10 o'clock to-day they drove here in Mr. Crimmins's carriage, and breakfast was at once served in the rectory.

There were present Mgr. Satolli, Archbishop Corrigan, Vicars General Farley and Mooney, Dr. Papi, Father Connolly, Father Lavelle, Father Dougherty, Father McGean of St. Peter's Church, Father Meister of Mamaroneck, Father Tole of White Plains, Father Colton of St. Stephen's, John D. Crimmins, and several other priests and laymen.

When it was decided that the weather was too inclement for the laying of the cornerstone word was sent through the village that Mgr. Satolli particularly requested the people to come to the church and receive the apostolic benediction. Nearly every organization in this and the neighboring towns was ready to take part in the exercises, and at 3:30, when the benediction was to be given, the church could not hold half the peple who were present.

The Catholic Protectory Band outside of the church played national anthems as Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan entered the church. Father Dougherty of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, who was to have delivered the sermon at the laying of the cornerstone, made a brief address, and then the Papal Delegate bestowed the benediction on the kneeling multitude.

After this function Mgr. Satolli and Archbishop Corrigan drove to Rye, where they visited Father Burke at St. Benedict's Home for Colored Children and held a short reception. They took the 4:54 P. M. train for New-York.

The cornerstone of the new Church of Our Lady of Mercy will be laid next Sunday by Archbishop Corrigan. Mgr. Satolli will not be present, but has promised to dedicate the church next year.

It was given out here to-night that the Papal Delegate would start for Washington at 8 o'clock Monday morning. At 8:30 Archbishop Corrigan will leave for Troy, where he will go on his annual retreat at St. John's Seminary.

Visitors to New-York will find the Madison Avenue Hotel, 58th St. and Madison Av., fully equal to their requirements; moderate terms.—*Adv.*

RESTORED TO FULL POWERS.

The Fathers Treacey Have the Ban of Excommunication Removed.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—Mgr. Satolli has restored to the full powers of Roman Catholic priesthood the Revs. P. A. and W. P. Treacey. The Papal Delegate had on March 13 excommunicated them for insubordination to Bishop O'Farrell.

The restored priests are brothers, and the quarrel was begun by the Rev. William P. Treacey, whose parish was in Sondesborough.

The order of the Apostolic Delegate restoring to power the priests whose excommunication was among his first official act, was dated at Washington Aug. 11 and was given to Father Treacey by Mgr. Satolli himself.

The ex-communication of the Rev. W. P. Treacey came first, and the events attending it were most sensational. The document of expulsion was promulgated by the Rev. Walter T. Leahy, acting for Bishop O'Farrell.

At once there was a terrible storm of indignation among the people of Swedesborough, and more than half the people of the church took an open stand in defiance of the decree of the Papal Delegate. So angry were they that they threw judgment to the winds, and although Bishop O'Farrell's mandate was backed by a Sheriff and two Deputies to take possession of the church, the order of excommunication was received with derision and utter disregard.

Father Treacey was most violent in his denunciations of the powers who had decreed his expulsion from the Church, and after the usual morning service, at which the decree was promulgated, he gathered his faithful about him in a private house, and, after celebrating mass in vestments borrowed from his brother, he declared vigorously that the decree of excommunication was worthless.

"Mgr. Satolli," he said, "is an Italian, a few months in this country, who takes it upon himself to excommunicate an American who voted twenty-two years ago."

The cause of Father Treacey's excommunication had been long existent. There had been a long-drawn-out quarrel between Bishop O'Farrell, the Rev. P. A. Treacey of Burlington, and the Rev. W. P. Treacey of Swedesborough.

The Rev. B. A. Treacey had a violent temper which often displayed itself to his parishioners. So often did he display it that many disturbances arose, and he was excommunicated.

His violence of temper, it was afterward learned, was due to insanity, and he was placed in a private asylum. He was released on a promise that he would travel in Europe.

He went directly to Rome, and there made most severe charges against his ecclesiastical superiors.

In all his virulent attacks on Bishop O'Farrell his brother encouraged him, occasionally coming into the controversy himself and always in vigorous opposition to the Archbishop.

Finally the case was given to Mgr. Satolli, and he recommended that the two priests be excommunicated. They refused to recognize his authority or that of Bishop O'Farrell, on the ground that their case was pending at Rome.

For several weeks the fight in Swedesborough went merrily on, Father P. A. Treacy, Sheriffs, and deputies being the principal figures, with encouraging followers principally on the side of the priest. Rioting was imminent on many occasions, the adherents of the deposed priest heard mass in all sorts of odd corners, and the bitterest of feeling prevailed.

The restoration of the priests after all their severe strictures on their Bishop and the Apostolic Delegate is a matter of generally surprised comment.

GLOBE TROTTER AT SIXTEEN.

German Stowaway on La Touraine Who Has Traveled in Many Lands.

Samuel Tache is a young German who believes with a countryman of his that it was merely to give space for wandering that the world was made so wide. He puts this theory of his into practice at every available opportunity. He is only sixteen years old, but he has seen more of the world than most people of three times his age.

He first journeyed from Germany to Russia, then to Jerusalem, and from there to Paris. From Paris he went to Havre and, seeing a big steamship which was apparently getting ready to go somewhere, he decided to get aboard and go with it. The vessel was the French steamship La Touraine, bound to this port. The young stowaway kept himself hidden until land was out of sight and then put himself in evidence.

Steamship Captains as a rule have a decided dislike to stowaways, and manifest it by putting them to the hardest work that can be found. The usual formula was dispensed with in the case of Tache, who seemed to be a very bright lad. He soon made his peace with the Captain, and before the vessel reached port $30 had been collected for him among the passengers and crew.

La Touraine arrived here Saturday. Yesterday the stowaway was sent to Ellis Island in charge of the purser. That officer had the $30 and had been instructed to pay out of it the fine of $10 which the vessel had incurred by bringing the stowaway here. Samuel ransacked his memory, found that he had a relative in Providence, R. I., and out of the remaining $20 purchased a ticket for that place.

Would Seek for Hidden Treasure.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 20.—W. A. Langworthy of Yellville, Ark., has written to the Board of Directors of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, asking consideration for a scheme involving a search for buried treasure. He says, in brief, that he knows the locality, somewhere on the coast of Florida, of two chests, each containing $1,000,000 in gold, buried in the forties by Spanish pirates. Langworthy asks the Merchants' Exchange to organize a company with a capital of $10,000 to search for this gold.

Quiet Sunday at Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 20.—President Cleveland spent Sunday quietly with his family at Gray Gables. The air was damp and muggy, and the family remained indoors all day. It is reported to-night that the President, Dr. Bryant, and Joseph Jefferson are to go on a fishing excursion to Wakeby Lake in the coming week.

$17.00 to Chicago and Return
via the Ontario and Western Ry., Tuesday, Aug. 22, Monday, Aug. 28, via Niagara Falls. Full information at 371 Broadway, New-York.—*Adv.*

WEEKS LIVING IN COSTA RICA

MAKES NO ATTEMPT TO CONCEAL HIS IDENTITY.

REFUSES TO DISCUSS HIS AFFAIRS.

He Knows of the Indictment and Fears Extradition.

SERVICES OF AN ATTORNEY SOUGHT.

The Fugitive's Trip from Panama to the New Harbor of Refuge—He Did Not Stop Long on the Coast, but Went Direct to San Jose, Where He Lives in Good Style—Much Observed by All the Passengers Coming from the Isthmus—His Life Will Be Far from Pleasant in the New Country—His Possible Delusion.

SAN JOSÉ, Costa Rica, Aug. 20.—Francis Henry Weeks, the New-York embezzler, is living here. The correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES found him at the Gran Hotel to-day.

Weeks has made no attempt to conceal his identity since his arrival in this city, and used his full name when he registered at the hotel.

When asked if he desired to make a statement concerning the condition of his affairs in New-York, Weeks said: "I have nothing whatever to say beyond that my plans are uncertain, and that my affairs are entirely in the hands of my personal assignee in New-York."

Weeks knows that he has been indicted in New-York and is apprehensive that some means will be found to extradite him from this country. He has consulted the best legal talent in this city, as he did in Panama. Assurances have been given him that there is no possible way of taking him out of Costa Rica, except by trickery, unless the United States Government should ask his surrender as a matter of courtesy.

The fugitive arrived at Puntas Arenas July 4, on the steamer Costa Rica, having left Panama June 29. He did not stop long in the city on the coast of the Gulf of Nicoya, but came on to this city. His identity was at no time a secret, and he attracted considerable attention. It became known that the authorities in Panama had been requested to arrest him. That resulted in more or less objectionable observation from his fellow-passengers and his debarkation was watched with interest, as it was thought there might be an attempt to abduct him. Nothing of the kind happened, and Weeks came on to this city.

He lives in good style at the Gran Hotel and seems to have plenty of money.

His ill-gotten gains will procure for him the maximum of comfort, such as it is, but for a luxurious clubman a Costa Rican hotel offers few charms. In fact, his life will be little short of purgatory. His fame preceded him as *el banquero-Nuova-Yorkino*

Weeks is a striking figure on the streets of this quaint highland city. His crime of robbing women and embezzling trust funds makes him universally detested. The few English-speaking people here are not introduced, and, as Weeks knows nothing of Spanish etiquette, he makes no acquaintances of a desirable character.

While it is quite true that he cannot be extradited, a request from the Government of the United States to that of Costa Rica might lead to his expulsion as a "pernicious foreigner." This move, if properly managed, would result in his being sent out of the country by a Pacific Mail steamer from Puntas Arenas. Once on her an American detective could hold him until the vessel reached San Francisco.

PROBABLY UNDER A DELUSION.

Weeks Possibly Imagines that He May Escape Punishment.

Two conclusions are warranted in regard to Francis H. Weeks when the dispatch from San José is considered. One is, that he continues to live in luxury with the money he stole from his trust clients, and the other that he is not fully alive to the enormity of his crimes, and either believes that "it will blow over" or that a compromise with his victims may yet be brought about.

When he reads THE NEW-YORK TIMES of the past ten days, copies of which will certainly be sent him by the clique that arranged for his escape and have constantly been on the lookout to protect his interests, he cannot fail of appreciating that "the jig is up," to use State prison argot, and that if he returns to New-York it will be to face a criminal prosecution.

Judging from what his personal assignee, Richard W. G. Welling, has done and said, it is safe to say that Weeks need not count on him to pave the way to rehabilitation, and it may be assumed that, when Weeks handed him his assignment on the 29th of April and gave him papers which had a bearing on the settlement of his estate, he deceived Mr. Welling as grossly as he hoodwinked many others who took a lenient view of his acts before he was posted as an embezzler and a fugitive from justice.

That Weeks should not have adopted a pseudonym is not extraordinary, because recent happenings have established that, as stated in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, he has had a regular correspondence with at least three persons in New-York, one of them a relative having an office in Wall Street. An alias and flitting about would have complicated and embarrassed such correspondence, and his sticking to the name he had dishonored made it easy, when he shifted camp, to forward his mail and telegrams to him. Besides, it should be borne in mind that in going to the United States of Colombia he believed that he was beyond the reach of extradition, and that he could live in luxury and dictate terms of settlement.

That he should be doubtful about his safety in Costa Rica establishes that exposure and flight have not destroyed his reason. The Costa Rican, like the Bolivian, Peruvian, and Chilean, is "mighty onsartin" when cornered on the proposition that little favors such as the surrender of a fleeing criminal are thankfully received by the United States. Weeks may remember how William M. Tweed was finally brought to book.

It could not be definitely established yesterday whether the veteran detective Philip Reilly who, according to a dispatch to THE NEW-YORK TIMES from Panama dated Aug. 19, was sent there by Inspector McLaughlin, was or was not on his vacation. Reilly is thoroughly *au fait* in negotiations with a power friendly to the United States but having no extradition treaty with us for the surrender of a criminal.

The law in all Spanish America regarding the expulsion of "pernicious foreigners" has a variety of applications. All the Governments under this far-reaching law can deport any objectionable person, and thereby aid in furthering justice. The relations between Costa Rica and the United States are of the most friendly nature.

CALISAYA LA BILLA IS A BETTER AND more palatable anti-malarial than any other.—*Adv.*

SUICIDE IN CHINATOWN.

Ah Bow, Despondent and Melancholy, Hanged Himself to a Door.

Ah Bow gave Chinatown a sensation yesterday by hanging himself.

They do not often have a suicide in Mott Street. Opium and old age are the prevailing causes of death in that crooked thoroughfare.

Ah Bow was sick and out of work. Some time ago his brother, Lum Chum, who keeps a restaurant in the basement of 6 Chatham Square, took pity on Ah Bow and gave him a place to sleep and all he wanted to eat.

Although relieved of his necessities, Ah Bow continued to be despondent and would sit by the hour in the dingy little basement, with his arms crossed and his legs drawn up under him, thinking, with his almond eyes half closed, of his wife, his son, and his mother in the far-away Flowery Kingdom.

Lum Chum's restaurant is a great gathering place for the rich men of Chinatown, and as they sat around the sides of the room at night, smoking their long pipes and relating wonderful tales of their luck at fantan, poor little Ah Bow, with his pinched face, presented a sorrowful contrast to the scene of contentment and good health. Ah Bow said several times he would feel better dead, but his friends did not heed his words.

Yesterday morning Lum Chum stumbled down into the basement half awake and felt his way through the dim light toward the kitchen. As he reached for the knob of the kitchen door, Lum Chum saw something that caused him to shout out in astonishment and fright.

Ah Bow, stone dead, with his almond eyes staring wide open, was kneeling on the wooden floor with a double noose around his neck. His fingers were clenched, and the expression of his face was enough to startle a more phlegmatic person than Lum Chum. Ah Bow had hanged himself to a door.

Chu Quam rushed forth from his bunk in terror, followed by the cook. When the latter saw Ah Bow's body he became hysterical.

The news that Ah Bow had hanged himself spread quickly, and two of Lum Chum's superstitious steady boarders hastily packed up their clothes and left the place.

A crowd of Chinamen soon collected at the restaurant. Ah Bow's body was taken to an undertaker's shop in Mott Street, where it was attired in flowered slippers and an elaborate gown. Tuesday Ah Bow will be buried with pomp and ceremony.

MUST SEEK ANOTHER CANDIDATE.

Mayor Matthews Says His Health Bars Him as His Party's Leader.

BOSTON, Aug. 20.—Mayor Matthews has given a long interview on politics at his Summer home at Jefferson, N. H., in which, in discussing the situation in the Nation and State, he says:

"It is all folly for the Republicans to expect anything like their old-time pluralities in Massachusetts this Fall. In an off year, in any but a Presidential year, Massachusetts is good fighting ground for both parties. While no candidate can hope to reach the point of popularity enjoyed by Gov. Russell, I feel that almost any man who is strong enough and sufficiently familiar with State and national issues to make a vigorous and courageous campaign would have better than an average chance of election.

"Calamity shrieks come largely from Republican papers whose constituents are at present out of political jobs. There is some stagnation in Republican public-office traffic, and the deplorable condition of business throughout the country is largely due to the Sherman silver law, a Republican measure. Taking everything into account we shall be in fully as good shape this Fall as in any preceding campaign. I am sorry we cannot have Gov. Russell to lead us again.

"I appreciate the high honor of being mentioned for the nomination, but my health forbids my entertaining such a thought. The people have been accustomed to see and hear their candidates, and it would be fatal to take the leadership and not keep up the pace established in recent years. As I feel now I would neither be doing my duty to the party nor myself to accept the nomination. I cannot hope to be in good enough shape to enter the contest, and so I have dismissed the matter from my mind."

Chicago University Needs Funds.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Chicago University is severely affected by the existing financial depression. The institution is practically out of funds, and the prospect for replenishing the exchequer is not encouraging. While there are no debts pressing heavily on the university, the Trustees find it impossible to carry out at present plans for the development of the great school as projected, and an unpleasant postponement of certain proposed improvements is unavoidable. So close pressed has been the university for ready cash that the salaries of the professors for this month were not paid until several days after the usual time, and it is said that some of the instructors have not yet received their July stipend.

It is probable that John D. Rockefeller, who has already been so munificently generous to the university, will be appealed to and will be requested to give for present use the $150,000 which he subscribed shortly after Mr. Ryerson made his conditional donation of $100,000.

Will Protect Americans in China.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—It transpires that some days ago the State Department received a message from Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, addressed to the President, to the effect that for the present no retaliatory measures will be initiated as regards the citizens of the United States resident in China; and further, that every effort will be made to protect them and their interests in peace and safety till the assembling of Congress in regular session.

Postponement of Medical Congress.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The following has been transmitted to the Marine Hospital Service from the Department of State: "A cablegram has been received from the United States Legation at Rome announcing the postponement of the International Medical Congress until April next."

Some of the delegates from the United States to this congress are already in Europe en route to Rome. Dr. Dean represented the medical corps of the navy.

Henry George at Prohibition Park.

PORT RICHMOND, S. I., Aug. 20.—Henry George delivered his address upon Moses in the auditorium at Prohibition Park this afternoon before 600 people. The audience was a friendly one and received him enthusiastically when he was introduced by the Rev. Dr. I. K. Funk. Mr. George was asked a number of questions concerning his doctrines, which he answered in detail.

$20 to Chicago and Return,
via Pensylvania Railroad personally-conducted coach excursion, Tuesday, Aug. 22. Only one night on the train.—*Adv.*

LOST DURING THE STORM

MRS. FOOT FOUND UNCONSCIOUS IN THE WOODS.

She Went Out for a Walk and Was Discovered a Mile from Her Cottage, Senseless and Thoroughly Drenched—Three Hundred Searchers, Led by Clergymen, Scoured the Surrounding Country—It Is Feared She May Not Recover.

MERRICK, L. I., Aug. 20.—For several hours last night, while the great storm which swept over Long Island was at its height, a searching party of 300 worshippers in attendance upon the big Methodist camp meeting here, were scouring the woods and fields for Mrs. Andrew Foot of Brooklyn, who had disappeared earlier in the day.

The army of searchers was divided into little bands of fifty each and led by the clergymen who were participating in the revival. Not one of the searchers gave up until Mrs. Foot was found, a mile away, in a wooded swamp and carried to her Summer cottage, where she lies, still unconscious. The mystery surrounding her disappearance is as great as ever.

Until she recovers consciousness no light can be shed upon the peculiar affair. It is believed that she was struck by lightning, but why she should be so far away, with a heavy storm approaching, only she can explain, and it is feared she may not recover sufficiently to tell.

Merrick is the great Summer camp-meeting ground for the Methodist denomination of three counties—Kings, Queens, and Suffolk. It is the Asbury Park of Long Island. During the season of revivals there are as many as 1,000 to 3,000 persons in attendance each day. Fully 1,000 persons have cottages here for the Summer, that they may be near the devotional services all through the season. Mr. Foot and his family have such a cottage. Mr. Foot is a prosperous surveyor in Brooklyn, and, with his family, spends his Summers at Merrick. They have four children, all grown, and one son is a Methodist minister.

At 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon Mrs. Foot left her cottage, telling her family that she was going for a short walk. No uneasiness was felt until it began to grow dark and the big storm was seen to be coming. Many persons were questioned, but none had seen her.

Thoroughly alarmed, her family appealed to the congregation of the camp meeting for help. A call for volunteers followed. Three hundred men responded. When the different parties were made up and the various directions to be taken were agreed upon, they started off. Before they had been gone half an hour the storm broke in all its intensity. Although the thunder and lightning were unusually heavy and the rain fell in sheets, none of the volunteers abandoned the search until signaled to return by the party which found Mrs. Foot.

The start was made at 7 o'clock. It was 11 o'clock when Mrs. Foot's limp form was carried into her cottage. She was found over a mile from her home and a mile and a half from the camp-meeting ground. She lay upon her back thoroughly drenched. In the lantern's light she was quickly seen to be unconscious, and it was thought she was dead. When it was found that her heart beat, a cheer of rejoicing was suppressed and all haste was made to get her home.

Every one of the 300 searchers was drenched through for hours before their return. It is thought that Mrs. Foot had been unconscious a long time before being found. Physicians are in attendance upon her, but every effort to restore her to consciousness has thus far been ineffectual. They believe that she was either stunned by lightning or fell, overcome by heat, before the storm came up.

REFIGHTING GERMAN BATTLES.

Veterans of the Fatherland Enjoying Themselves at a War Festival.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 20.—The ninth annual convention of the Bundes Kriegerfest of North America opened to-day. At 11:30 o'clock the visiting delegates and local societies assembled south of Washington Avenue on Twelfth Street. None of the veterans had forgotten their military training. With erect carriage and unison of step, they marched east to Broadway fully 2,000 strong. In the ranks were delegates from every State in the Union and from British America. The line of march was not made too long, and, when the old French Market was reached, four posts of the Grand Army of the Republic joined the first division.

German societies of the city welcomed the visitors at Concordia Park. Speeches, music, dancing, athletic contests, and merrymaking sped the day, and at 9 P. M. a grand fireworks display representing the storming of Spichern was given. A number of belated arrivals reached the park by noon, and to-night's trains will bring more.

German war songs are heard in every public resort; little groups of veterans are to be seen earnestly fighting their battles over, and the colors of Germany are blended with the Stars and Stripes at every hand. The city is literally out of doors to welcome its guests.

To-morrow will be devoted to sharp-shooter contests at Crèvecœur Lake, the day to close with an old-time German commers. Tuesday will be devoted to business and a ball in the evening. Wednesday the veterans will be shown the city in carriages. In the evening the annual roll call will close the reunion.

Yellow Fever at Port Tampa.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 20.—Telegraphic reports from Port Tampa, Fla., say that a German ship from Vera Cruz put in there several days ago to load rock. After the ship had been in port four days one of the crew took sick with yellow fever. Yesterday several others also came down with the same disease. The sick men and the ship, with the rest of the crew, were ordered to the Tortugas.

Port Tampa is nine miles from Tampa.

The health authorities of Charleston have established a quarantine against Tampa.

No Fear of Continued Depression.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 20—The rolling mills of the Springfield Iron Company, which have been idle several weeks on account of the depression of the iron trade, will resume work to-morrow.

ISHPEMING, Mich., Aug. 20.—The Pittsburg and Lake Angeline Mine will work two-thirds time only, but will endeavor to retain all of the 600 men employed now. This will enable the men to live without charity if the company can keep the mine working during the Winter on this plan.

Drowned Near Thousand Island Park.

AMERICAN CANOE ASSOCIATION, KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 20.—William Miles, a Cincinnati banker, was run down in a small boat by the steamboat North King to-day near Thousand Island Park. The mate threw a life-preserver to him, which he did not see. A waiter jumped into the water to rescue him, but became entangled in ropes. Small craft then put out. He sank before they could reach him. It is said that he was deaf and dumb.

Abbott Smith's General Store Robbed.

ROCKVILLE CENTRE, L. I., Aug. 20.—The general store of Abbott Smith, the largest in Rockville Centre, was robbed by masked burglars this morning, and valuable stock, worth $500, taken away.

Only $17 to the World's Fair,
Via the West Shore Railroad, Wednesday, Aug. 23. See full particulars under "Excursions."—*Adv.*

OPENING OF CHEROKEE STRIP

EVERYTHING READY FOR THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

It Will Probably Be Issued This Week—No Marshals to be Employed This Time—Troops to See that Order Is Preserved—Stringent Regulations Framed to Prevent Fraud—The Town Sites Still Kept a Secret—Estimate that 50,000 Persons Will Take Part in the Rush.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Everything is ready for the President to issue his proclamation opening the Cherokee Strip to settlement. The last formalities were complied with Wednesday, when Chief Bushyhead of the Cherokee Nation notified the General Land Office that he had selected his allotment, and inclosed $100 in payment of the lands under the contract with the Government.

At the same time the Land Office received notice that the allotments to the seventy Cherokees who lived on the Strip previous to its purchase by Congress and were allowed to select eighty acres each at the same price that settlers are required to pay had been completed, and this removes the last obstacle in the way of the President to issue his proclamation fixing the date of the opening. In all probability this will be done some time this week, as under the requirements of the act the proclamation must be issued at least twenty days prior to the date fixed for opening, and must incorporate the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior for the occupation and settlement of the new lands.

The regulations which will govern the opening of the Strip will differ materially from those under which Oklahoma was thrown open to the public on April 22, 1889. The service of United States Marshals will be dispensed with, and the War Department has received orders to send troops enough to the Strip to preserve the peace and see that the regulations are carried out. Cavalry is now reported to be moving toward the Strip from three military stations, Forts Supply, El Reno, and Smith, Arkansas. It was found that the army of Deputy Marshals employed in the opening of Oklahoma seized upon some of the best lands and involved the Government in a great deal of expense for per diem service. It was therefore decided to place the matter in the hands of the War Department.

A neutral strip, 100 feet wide, will be drawn along the Kansas and Oklahoma sides of the lands to be opened, and on the day of opening, homesteaders and settlers will be allowed to come within its lines with their horses and conveyances. This is done for the purpose of counteracting the designs of persons who own farms and lands aligning on the Strip, and who would treat as trespassers all but those whom they permitted to come upon their possessions. By drawing a neutral border along the Strip and allowing all who intend to engage in the rush to come within its lines, every homesteader will be on an equal footing, and private interests can have no power to interfere.

To prevent speculation and fraud an ingenious method has been adopted. Booths will be erected on both sides of the Strip, and Land Office clerks placed in charge several days prior to the day of opening. Every homesteader will be required to go to one of these booths and file a declaration of his intention to take up land under the terms of the proclamation. He will receive a certificate, which he will be required to hold until his selection is made. When he has selected his land he is then obliged to go to a land office and surrender his certificate. In this way it is thought there can be no possibility of taking valuable lands by proxy, as no one will be permitted to make a filing unless he is personally identified throughout the transaction by the certificate issued to him before the opening. There will be altogether nine booths, five on the Kansas side and four on the Oklahoma side. It is needless to say that the idea is borrowed from the Australian ballot system.

As a further safeguard against fraud, every one of the new towns will be surveyed and platted by the Government prior to the opening, so that innocent homesteaders cannot be made the victims of dishonest surveyors in the employ of town-site corporations, as was the case in Oklahoma. A corps of surveyors to lay out the new towns will leave Washington Monday morning. The location of the towns is a secret to all save three men, who are pledged to absolute silence. These men are Secretary Hoke Smith, Land Commissioner Lamoreaux, and the chief platter in the Land Office here. Even the engineers are kept in ignorance of the locations until they arrive on the scene.

As an additional and final precaution against the possibility of fraud on the part of those who expect to gain an advantage in securing their locations, an arrangement has been made with the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads, the former of which has two branches and the latter one branch running through the Strip, by which no trains will be run across the line for some hours prior to the opening and a short time after.

The Land Office here has various estimates as to the number of people already on the scene waiting for the proclamation to make its appearance; but Commissioner Lamoreaux fixes the number approximately at 10,000. From all information there will be at least 50,000 persons gathered on the border of the Strip on the morning of the opening. It is fair to estimate that of these at least 30,000 will return home with empty hands. This estimate is based on the following calculations: There are, altogether, 6,000,000 acres of land to be opened. Of these, one-third, or 2,000,000 acres, are arid lands unfit for settlement, leaving 4,000,000 acres available for homestead purposes. There will be seven county towns in the Strip, covering 320 acres each; four sections are reserved in each township for school and other purposes; the Cherokee allotments, referred to above, must be deducted, and other small reservations are made not subject to public entry, leaving in all about 3,500,000 acres available for settlement. Each homesteader may take 160 acres. Not counting those who take town lots, there will be land enough for 22,000 persons to make selections, and, with the town-lot squatters, not exceeding 25,000 altogether. There will be about three claimants to every quarter section of available land and the indications are that the scenes which marked the opening of Oklahoma will be repeated in all their variety. There are still 13,000 disputed cases pending in the General Land Office, dating back to that memorable event.

The Land Office has decided to make the seven new towns in the Strip as attractive as possible. They will be laid out with eighty-foot streets and twenty-foot sidewalks for parking, and eighty acres in each will be reserved for parks and County Court Houses. This will still further reduce the chances of securing desirable lots in towns, as there will be fewer lots to go around and will add a proportionate number to the disappointed.

Three women called on the Land Commissioner the past week. One was an Englishwoman whose son lives in Kansas. All of them wanted to get some inside information about the opening. They had come thousands of miles and they wanted to know when the opening would take place, where the towns would be located, &c. The Englishwoman said she had been in the rush at Oklahoma, but had come away empty handed, and she did not intend to get left this time. She had come all the way to Washington only to discover that no inside information whatever of value could be given out. The Commissioner could only wish her better luck than she had had in Oklahoma. At Guthrie, Oklahoma, a bicycle club is to engage in the great rush for cheap lands. Many of the homesteaders who have been living on the border of the Strip for a year or more have built small shanties on their wagons, in which they have been living.

Every claimant of a quarter section must indicate his claim in some manner. Some will thrust a stick into the ground to indicate their possession, but the true homesteaders will drive straight upon their claim when the race is on, and comply with the legal formality by simply sliding their impromptu houses from their wagons and beginning housekeeping then and there. It is next to impossible to dislodge that kind of squatter. To facilitate matters, four land offices will immediately be opened at that many of the towns, where homesteaders can at once make their filings.

The Strip will be accessible only from two sides, as indicated above. The other two sides of the square border on the private lands of the Indian reservations, and the Indians will take care to permit no intruders on their lands. There is, accordingly, thirty miles of level prairie land to be traversed to the centre of the Strip from Kansas and Oklahoma. A great part of it has been burned by the military, in anticipation of the rush, to prevent concealment. The cavalry will be gathered in the centre of the Strip on the morning of the opening, and will ride in two directions toward the sides as patrol, ordering back all intruders before the time set for opening, and preserving order among the masses when the signal is given. This will be done by the simultaneous discharge of guns at all points on the lines of the Strip.

Under the act opening these lands, certain rights are reserved to honorably discharged soldiers and sailors in the late war. Any private soldier or officer who has served in the army of the United States during the rebellion for ninety days and who was honorably discharged and has remained loyal to the Government, including troops mustered into the service of the United States by virtue of the third section of the act approved Feb. 13, 1862, and any seaman, marine, or officer who has served in the United States or in the Marine Corps during the rebellion for ninety days, &c., on compliance with the law is entitled to enter upon and receive patents for a quantity of the public lands not exceeding 160 acres, or a quarter section, to be taken in compact form, according to legal subdivisions, including the alternate reserved sections of the public lands along the line of any railroad or other public work and other lands subject to homestead entry, but he is allowed six months after locating his homestead and filing his declaratory statement within which to make his entry and commence his settlement and improvements. A further provision is that the time that a homestead settler has served in the army, navy, or Marine Corps shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect a title, or if discharged on account of wounds received or disability incurred in line of duty, then the term of enlistment shall be deducted from the time heretofore required to perfect a title, without reference to the length of time he may have served; but no patent shall issue to any homestead settler who has not resided on the improvements and cultivated his homestead for a period of at least one year after he shall have commenced his improvements.

Contract for the Land Offices.

WICHITA, Kan., Aug. 20.—It is authoritatively announced that the contract for the erection of the Land Offices Buildings in the Cherokee Strip has been let at Guthrie. These Land Offices are situated at Enid, on the Rock Island; Alva and Woodward, on the Pan Handle Extension, and Perry, on the Santa Fé. The contract specifies that the buildings shall be ready for occupancy by Sept. 14.

MAY RESULT IN COURT-MARTIAL.

Report of Court of Inquiry Investigating the Steamship Atlanta.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A serious state of affairs is disclosed on board the United States steamship Atlanta by the naval court of inquiry recently in session at Norfolk, and of which Capt. T. O. Selfridge was the President. The report of the court may result in the court-martial of three or four prominent officers of the navy.

The court was directed to inquire into the cause of a fire on board the Atlanta, and in this connection further inquiry was to be made into the general condition of the ship and the responsibility placed for any failure to comply with the regulations. The board implicates Capt. John R. Bartlett, Capt. E. E. Potter, Chief Engineer H. H. Cline, and Chief Engineer Philip Inch.

Secretary Herbert has not decided what action he will take on the report, but if he adopts the suggestion of the court he will allow the matter to drop. After dwelling at some length and in no uncertain terms on the carelessness and negligence of the officers concerned, the court concludes its findings with the recommendation that nothing further be done in view of certain "extenuating reasons." The court found as follows:

At the time of the Atlanta going out of commission, June 18, and being turned over to the Muster of the Yard, there were still on board, in the forward fireroom, a quantity of ashes piled against the forward transverse bulkhead in the forward fireroom, these ashes having been hauled that morning from Boiler A, up to that time in use. Among these ashes were quantities of fine bituminous coal that had sifted between the grate bars. The fact of these ashes being on board was known to the commanding officer, Capt. John R. Bartlett, and by him reported to the commandant, Capt. E. E. Potter, but with a vague understanding that these ashes, as well as some twenty tons of coal still in the bunkers and other articles belonging to the engineer department, but not on charge, would be removed later by the engineers' force of the Atlanta, then transferred to the Franklin, at the request of Capt. Bartlett, the commandant, contrary to the provisions of Article 423.

There being no apprehension of danger in regard to these ashes, and there being no officer of the yard charged to see that they were speedily removed, they remained on board till the fire broke out in them about 9:30 P. M. July 21, which fire, by heating the bulkhead to a red-hot heat, ignited the wooden lining in the after end of the forward magazine, and by burning and charring the same caused a damage to the amount of $105.

The court is of the opinion that the immediate cause of the fire was the lighting of fine coal slack, either from unquenched coal or the spontaneous combustion of oily waste mixed with the ashes. This pile of ashes was inspected by Chief Engineer Cline on the evening of the 18th, by a shipkeeper, who visited the fireroom hourly from noon July 18 to 8 P. M. on the evening of July 21, and by Passed Assistant Engineer Parks at 4 P. M. on the 21st, and none of these persons by its appearances had any idea that the fire was smoldering within it.

The court is of the opinion that there was a proper inspection of the ship before and after she was turned over to the yard authorities, excepting the required inspection of the vessel by the officer in charge of the steam engineering department of the yard. The court places the responsibility for the fire upon Chief Engineer H. H. Cline, in allowing this accumulation of ashes in the fireroom; upon Capt. John R. Bartlett, for reporting the ship ready for going out of commission under these circumstances, and upon the commandant, Capt. E. E. Potter, in allowing the Atlanta to be put out of commission before all the regulations covering the putting ships out of commission had been complied with.

The court is of the opinion, further, that Chief Engineer Philip Inch failed to comply with the requirements of the navy regulations, and that the general notifications to the heads of departments was quite sufficient for him to have kept himself informed when the Atlanta went out of commission; that also he should have then made a personal inspection of the engineers' department of the Atlanta now under his charge, and given such directions for its preservation as may have been deemed necessary.

As to the responsibility of the Captain of the yard, the court, in view of the absence of anything in the regulations giving him charge of vessels in ordinary, has been unable to fix the amount, if any, of his responsibility for this accident. The court finds the condition of the Atlanta under the control of the Engineer Department discreditable. The continued practice of piling hot ashes against the bulkhead had eaten a hole completely through this important partition. The constant drippings from steam pipes which pass through the extreme after bulkhead in the shaft alley has worn a hole and weakened this important bulkhead, upon which the safety of the engine room depends. This condition should, in the opinion of the board, be changed before the ship is commissioned. The constant dripping from a drain pipe in the starboard-wing bunker, abreast of the engine, has corroded the hull to such a degree as to reduce the original thickness one-half.

The court regards the condition of the water-tight doors in the engineers' department as the most serious defect in the Atlanta's condition when placed out of commission. As a rule they would not shut. It was the exception when one would. The causes of this were numerous—hinges too tight, rust in the hinges, loss of dogs, warpings of doors and frames, and other less important causes. The court found it difficult to keep in order these doors in the engineers' department, especially those in the coal bunkers, and attributes this defect, also, in part, to the faulty construction of the vessel; but the court finds also on the part of the officers an ignorance of the condition of these doors which is to be regretted.

The Chief Engineer did not know, or, knowing, did not inform, the commanding officer, and the commanding officer appears to have failed to make personally such rigid inspection as the importance of these doors would justify. As a result of these circumstances the court is convinced that the water-tight doors in the engineer's department would not have served the purpose for which they were intended in case of collision.

In conclusion, the report states that the boiler bearings are much corroded, and the court is of the opinion that Chief Engineer Cline, after a due allowance had been made, has failed to carry out the provisions of departmental requirements for the proper inspection of ships and is responsible for much of the poor condition in which his department was found by the Inspection Board. His failure to make a written report to his commanding officer of the defects which affected seriously the safety of the Atlanta was also inexcusable in the opinion of the court. Finally, the court states that for extenuating reasons in its opinion no further proceedings are necessary.

The report will be a subject for much warm comment in the morning by naval officers every where. It is destined to revive the ill feeling between the line and the staff, inasmuch as the court was composed of line officers who have criticised with severity the engineer department of the shipyard. The Construction Bureau receives a fraction of this criticism, and altogether the responsibility for the Atlanta's condition is pretty generally distributed.

All the officers who are mentioned specifically in the court's report are well known in and out of the navy. Capt. Potter, who is an Illinois man, is at the head of the list of Captains and will soon become a Commodore. He has been Commandant of the Norfolk Yard since January, and previous to that date was in command of the receiving ship Minnesota, at the foot of Fiftieth Street, New-York.

Capt. Bartlett is a Rhode Island man, who was promoted to a Captaincy in July, 1892. He succeeded Capt. Higginson in command of the Atlanta, when the latter was summarily detached after the naval review and while the ship was on her way to Nicaragua.

Chief Engineer Cline is a Marylander, and has been in the Engineer Corps since 1861. He was attached to the Atlanta in 1891.

Chief Engineer Philip Inch is one of the oldest officers of the corps, having entered the service in 1857. He was born in this city.

Secretary Herbert will take action on the report in a few days.

Free Trip for Railroad Employes.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 20.—Receiver D. H. Chamberlain of the South Carolina Railroad has made arrangements to give a large number of the road's employes a free trip to the World's Fair. The coaches will be run from this city through to Chicago, starting from Charleston Sept. 1.

BETROTHED BEFORE FRIENDS

AN OLD GERMAN CEREMONY PERFORMED IN BROOKLYN.

Miss Frances Byk Formally Engaged to Her Intended Husband, Henry Stein, in a Fairy-Like Bower—Three White Doves Played an Important Part in Binding the Couple Together in Betrothal—Music and Feasting Followed—Some of the Guests Who Were Present.

The handsome brownstone residence at 501 Hancock Street, Brooklyn, was the scene yesterday evening of a ceremony and merrymaking combined that was almost unique in the records of society circles of that city. It was the public engagement of Miss Frances Byk, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. Byk, to Henry Stein, a popular young man of Brooklyn.

Most prospective fathers-in-law prefer to confine all festivities, and all the bills that ensue therefrom, to the last act in the drama of courtship. But Mr. Byk is unlike the majority of his kind, and following a custom very generally observed among the wealthier German families abroad, he formally celebrated the betrothal of his daughter to her future husband in an elaborate manner.

But few of the numerous guests present had ever seen the ceremony of the formal betrothal, which was as pretty and original as could well be conceived. Half of the yard at the rear of the house, under the magic touch of Mr. Byk's gardener, a horticultural and decorative artist, who habitually has both pockets full of medals, gold, silver, and bronze, some of which he received from Kaiser Wilhelm, whose court gardener he was at Berlin, was transformed into a tent-shaped bower of the most fairy-like greenery, the young oak leaves forming the verdant walls and ceiling giving out the freshest of odors as they dried after the heavy showers of the day.

At the further end of the bower was a small alcove, in which glistened a tiny fountain, over which hung a square shield of red, white, and blue. Inside this alcove the betrothed couple stood, the young lady in a gown of rich blue satin, trimmed with French point lace, the bodice and skirt being also trimmed with brocaded satin. With them was the Rev. A. H. Geisma of the Temple Israel, Brooklyn, who after a few appropriate remarks pronounced the benediction on the husband and wife to be.

As his last words died away, the shield above the fountain opened and three snow-white doves, with wreaths and bouquets tied around their necks, flew out, and, after a few flutters, alighted on the small table in front of Miss Byk. The prospective groom took the flowers from their necks and presented them to the lady who was now formally declared his betrothed.

At the completion of this ceremony, partly religious and partly traditional, the merrymaking of the evening began. The orchestra in the prettily-decorated conservatory played enchanting airs, which made the younger people long for a dance, while their elders glanced approvingly at the sumptuous supper, which looked twin to a wedding feast, that loaded the tables. Singing, dancing, and the consumption of just 300 bottles of wine, kept every one busy and happy for many hours. Among those present were:

County Clerk John Cottier, Sheriff John Courtney, Justice Jacob Neu, Mrs. Neu, Justice Robert Connelly, Capt. William Kitzer, Capt. Brennan, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Eppig, Mr. and Mrs. Sydney Carr, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Eldred, Mr. and Mrs. T. Hoffmann, Mr. and Mrs. Ignatz Martin, Dr. Willoughby Wood, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Aaron, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Tyler, Mr. and Mrs. Simon May, Mr. and Mrs. H. Petze, Mr. and Mrs. August R. Strauss, Mr. and Mrs. M. Stein, Dr. and Mrs. S. Lewinski, Miss Minnie Goodworth, Mr. and Mrs. M. Byk, Joseph Byk, Ephraim Byk, Miss Byk, Abraham Stein, Miss Sarah Stein, Mr. and Mrs. L. Blumenau, Gustave Blumenau, Miss Clara Blumenau, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Brenner, Senator Aspinall, Hermann Blumenau, M. Blumenau, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hamburger, Mr. and Mrs. S. Goldman, C. Schellenberg.

RAILROAD EARNINGS INCREASE.

A Good Showing for the Last Year by Two New-York Properties.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The report of the New-York, Ontario and Western Railroad Company for the quarter ended June 30 shows:

	1892.	1893.
Gross earnings	$920,541	$982,500
Operating expenses	641,024	711,725
Net earnings	279,517	270,775
Other income	18,750	18,750
Gross income	298,267	289,525
Interest on funded debt	125,778	135,000
Taxes	28,290	22,992
Rentals	44,997	45,582
Sundry interest and discount	......	2,227
Net income	99,201	83,724
Cash on hand	......	127,042
Profit and loss (surplus)	......	1,199,580

The report of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company for the quarter ended June 30 shows:

	1892.	1893.
Gross earnings	$485,659	$501,900
Operating expenses	266,434	272,965
Net earnings	219,225	228,934
Other income	1,971	4,834
Gross income	221,197	233,769
Interest on funded debt	159,586	160,362
Taxes	20,077	28,258
Interest	500	3,103
Net income	41,034	42,045
Cash on hand	......	23,608
Profit and loss (surplus)	......	236,345

Confirmed by the Winnipeg Court.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—Henry C. Payne received word to-day from Winnipeg that the court there had appointed himself and Messrs. Oakes and Crouse receivers of the Northern Pacific Railroad interests in Manitoba, thus giving them control of the interests of the company, including the 6,000 miles of railroad, the leased lines, the Puget Sound and Alaska Steamship Line, and the terminals.

RELIEF FOR SUFFERERS.

Victims of the Cooper Street Fire Receive Clothing and Food.

A large barn on Irving Avenue, Ridgewood, (Brooklyn,) has been turned into a relief station for those who were made homeless by the Cooper Street conflagration on Friday morning, and a committee of residents of that neighborhood has volunteered to assist them.

A great quantity of clothing has been received by the committee for the distressed families, but money is needed. A number of grocers and bakers have contributed food for the sufferers. Cowperthwait & Co., the furniture dealers, have sent furniture, and Macy & Co. of this city have notified the committee that they would send a load of crockery to-day. Mrs. McShea of 28 Madison Avenue, this city, has also given the sufferers effective aid.

Charles J. Meyer, the saloon keeper who refused to give shelter to the burned-out people at the time of the fire, has disappeared. He became frightened at the threats made against him by the indignant residents of the neighborhood.

Murder and Suicide from Drink.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—Crazed by liquor from a debauch of three weeks, Douglas Curtis, a switch thrower in the employ of the Western Indiana Railroad Company, made a desperate and successful attempt at murder and suicide at his home in Auburn Park to-day. He shot and instantly killed his seven-year-old daughter, Leslie, as she slept in bed with her mother, and then placing the muzzle of the weapon close to his wife's head he sent a bullet crashing into her brain. Satisfied that he had killed both and deciding that with them gone life was not worth living, he stretched himself on the floor beside the bed, and, placing the muzzle of the weapon in his mouth, sent a bullet through his brain. Death was instantaneous.

His little daughter never moved from the position she occupied when shot. But Mrs. Curtis staggered from her bed and apartments to another room in the house, from which place she was removed to the Mercy Hospital by the police. The hospital physicians to-night could not say whether she would recover or not.

To Dedicate a Soldiers' Home.

ROUND LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The soldiers' convention on Wednesday will be one of the most notable soldier gatherings in this part of the State. Gen. Sickles, Gen. N. M. Curtis, ex-Commander Palmer, Gen. Joseph B. Carr, Col. McArthur, and Corp. Tanner are expected to be among the speakers.

The object is to dedicate the new Soldiers' Home.

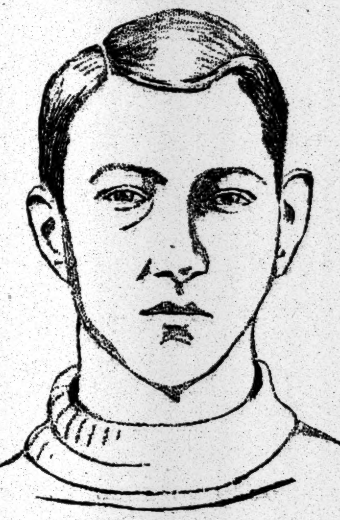
Closing the Glainville Factory.

CARLISLE, Penn., Aug. 20.—The Directors of the Glainville silk factory, at a meeting held last evening, decided to close down the big works for an indefinite period, owing to tight money and scarcity of work. One hundred employes will be thrown out of employment.

THE YOUNG CROQUET CHAMPION.

Willie Knecht Was Not Long in Winning a Place Among the Veterans.

"Willie" Knecht, croquet champion for 1893, is the son of Dr. C. Knecht, a practicing physician of Matawan, N. J. He is a student in the Matawan Military Institute, holding the rank of Second Lieutenant. Next year when he enters school again it will be as either Captain or Major. Three years ago, when he was fourteen, young Knecht made his first appearance at the Norwich croquet meet. He was then an unknown player, and consequently took his place in the third division. He defeated all his opponents in that class, carried off the first prize, and was promoted to the second division.


Willie Knecht.

In 1892 young Knecht repeated his successes by winning from all the other players in the second division and taking home to New-Jersey a handsome gold badge. This second victory put him for this year's contest among the veterans, where he had to meet champions such as Johnson, Smith, Jacobus, Strong, Germund, and others who have won during the past ten or twelve years, but they went down before him, just as the second and third division players had done. The feat is the more remarkable as previous to the tournament he had but little practice, having spent the Summer on his bicycle, with which he has covered 2,500 miles.

A Favorite Road Run.

At this time of the year Long Branch, Asbury Park, and other points along the New-Jersey coast are favorite resorts of the local wheelmen, particularly for Sunday runs. Many men whose families are spending the Summer at the seashore ride down every Saturday and back again on the following Monday. There are several routes by which these resorts may be reached, but the most popular and probably the best is that by way of Staten Island.

Taking the ferry at the Battery, it is but a half hour's ride to St. George. Leaving the boat there, take the road to the left, through Tompkinsville to Stapleton. At the park in front of the Town Hall in Stapleton turn to the right and ride out Vanderbilt Avenue. This has been recently macadamized for several miles, and is one of the best roads in the State. After leaving Stapleton the road runs straight to Tottenville, thirteen miles distant. Here it is necessary to take the ferry to Perth Amboy.

From Perth Amboy it is necessary to ferry across to South Amboy or to take the train, as there is no passenger bridge. If the train is taken, it is best to keep on to Matawan, seven miles distant, as the intervening road is one of the worst in the country. From Matawan take the main road to Keyport, and from there to Middletown. From the latter place a good level road leads to Red Bank, and here there is a choice of two ways. One is over the famous Rumson Road, through Oceanic to Seabright and thence along the shore road to Long Branch or Asbury Park, passing through all the many resorts which line the way. The other is through Shrewsbury and Eatontown to Long Branch direct.

Returning, the route may be varied by going from Perth Amboy to Rahway, Elizabeth, and Newark and over the old plank road across the meadows to Jersey City. Or the return may be made through Staten Island, and by turning off at New-Dorp the road through New-Springfield to Port Richmond may be taken, and at the latter place the wheelmen can cross by ferry to Bergen Point and ride along Bay Avenue into Jersey City.

Among the Wheelmen.

—The Orange Athletic Club cyclers will hold a race meet on the Orange Oval on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 13. The events will be: Half-mile and mile club championships, and one, two, and five mile handicaps. Prizes will be awarded winners and second and third men. Entries close at the clubhouse, Halstead Street, East Orange, on Monday, Sept. 11.

—Louis Richards of this city, while on his way from Flushing to Jamaica, L. I., last Thursday evening on his bicycle, rode from the roadside in the darkness into an excavation and was badly cut and bruised. He made his way to a farmhouse, where he now lies suffering from concussion of the brain.

—On Friday evening the East Orange Cyclers will hold a meeting to consider the recommendation of the Board of Trustees to the effect that they join the Associated Cycling Clubs of New-Jersey. The Montclair Wheelmen are discussing the advisability of taking the same action.

—Harry Schofield, who is one of England's fastest riders, has cabled for a license in the National Cycling Association, and sailed from Southampton last Saturday. He will begin training as soon as he arrives and will compete in the Fall races of the association.

—George Taylor declined to take a gold watch which he won at the World's Fair tournament because he did not consider it worth the price at which it was listed. Rhodes returned a diamond ring for the same reason. Both are amateur racing men.

—Ernest Osmond made two miles in 4:24 2-5 on the Herne Hill track last Thursday, and broke the world's record for that distance. The British record for that distance was 4:49 4-5, and was made on the same track by M. B. Fowler last year.

—Thomson, Post, and Cohen of the Manhattan Bicycle Club took a run to Roslyn and Sea Cliff Saturday and were caught in the rain. It took them a day to dry off, and they returned yesterday by train.

—The Gramercy Wheelmen have regular club runs every Tuesday and Friday evenings at 8 o'clock. The route is generally to Washington Bridge, Morrisania, Prospect Park, or some other near-by place.

—The Gramercy Wheelmen will have their first stag of the season on the last Saturday evening in September. Some outside talent will be engaged and a good entertainment given.

—The Gramercy Wheelmen will have a special club run next Saturday evening to Coney Island in company with the John Kress Wheelmen, leaving their clubrooms at 7 o'clock.

Many Others Entitled to Credit.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of Sunday, Aug. 20, you publish a very pleasant article about the Newark Bay Boat Club of Bayonne, N. J., in which you give that organization the credit to which it is justly and properly entitled. In the same article your reporter takes occasion to compliment me very highly, as President of the club, and in doing so indulges his imagination to such an extent that he does great injustice to many other members who are entitled to more credit than I am for the success and prosperity of "Bayonne's crack boat club."

ERNEST C. WEBB.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1893.

The Albin-Hodges Chess Game.

The following is the score of the first game in the chess match between Albin and Hodges, as played at the Manhattan Chess Club on Saturday night:

FIRST GAME—HUNGARIAN DEFENSE.

	ALBIN. *White.*	HODGES. *Black.*
1.	P—K4	P—K4
2.	Kt—K B3	Kt—Q B3
3.	B—B4	B—K2
4.	P—B3	Kt—B3
5.	P—Q4	P—Q3
6.	P—Q5	Q Kt—Kt sq
7.	B—Q3	Q Kt—Q2
8.	P—K R3	Kt—B4
9.	B—B2	Q KtxP
10.	BxKt	KtxB
11.	Q—R4 ch	B—Q2
12.	QxKt	P—K B4
13.	Q—K2	Castles
14.	P—K R4	P—K5
15.	Kt—Q4	B—K B3
16.	P—K Kt3	BxKt
17.	PxB	Q—B3
18.	B—K3	Q—B2
19.	Kt—B3	Q R—B sq
20.	P—R5	P—Q R3
21.	P—R6	P—K Kt3
22.	B—Kt5	P—Kt4
23.	P—R3	P—B4
24.	PxP *e.p.*	BxP
25.	P—Q5	BxP
26.	Q—Q2	B—R sq
27.	B—K3	P—Q4
28.	Q—Q4	R—B5
29.	Q—Kt7 ch	QxQ
30.	PxQ	R—K B2
31.	R—Q sq	R—Q2
32.	B—Q4	R—B3
33.	K—K2	P—R4
34.	K—K3	R—K3
35.	Kt—K2	R—K sq
36.	R—Q B sq	K—B2
37.	R—B5	B—Kt2
38.	K R—Q B sq	P—Kt4
39.	R—B7	R(K sq)—K2
40.	R—B8	Resigns.

Time—Albin, 1 hour 8 minutes; Hodges, 1 hour 5 minutes.

Compositors Resist a Cut in Rates.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 20.—St. Paul Typographical Union No. 30 by a unanimous vote to-day rejected the proposition of the employing printers to reduce the price of composition from 42 cents to 35 cents per thousand ems on morning papers, from 35 cents to 30 cents on all piece day work, and from $16 to $14 per week for the week help.

Frederick Driscoll, business manager of the *Pioneer Press*, made a speech proposing that the cut last but sixty days, but the printers concluded to hold the scale at the present figures.

THE BIG FLEET DISBANDED

SCARCELY A SCORE OF THE NEW-YORK SQUADRON AT NEWPORT.

The Sweepstakes of the Corinthian Club to be Sailed To-day by Three of the Cup Defenders—The Jubilee Has Gone to Boston to be Improved—The Pilgrim Not Eligible to Race for the Astor Cups—Conditions for Races that Have Caused Considerable Trouble Among the Yachtsmen.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—There are scarcely a score of yachts left in the harbor here. Several of them sailed away as soon as the squadron disbanded. Some went east, some westward, and others are cruising around in these waters and over at Shelter Island.

The Jubilee sailed for Boston at 10 o'clock this morning. Gen. Paine was on board, doing a pile of thinking. The Jubilee will be hauled out and put in shape for the trial races. It is probable that her sails will be recut, and when she next appears she will be in much better shape than when she sailed last week. The Colonia will go to Providence to haul out and clean. Just what will be done with her is not known, but some changes will be made to try to make her go faster. There is some talk of putting a centreboard in her.

To-morrow the annual sweepstakes of the Corinthian Club of New-York will be sailed. The course will be an L. The first leg will be ten miles to windward; then the yachts will turn a mark at right angles and have a reach of five miles to another mark. This mark will be rounded, and the yachts will reach back again to the first mark; then they will have a run home. The start will be made four miles southeast of Brenton's Reef Lightship. The Regatta Committee will be on Mr. J. H. Hanan's steamer Embla. The starters in this race will be the Colonia, Pilgrim, and Vigilant.

The new gaff of the Pilgrim was shipped to-day. The outlook to-night is fair for a good sailing breeze. The wind is from the southeast, and if it holds there will be a lumpy sea. Another attempt will be made on Tuesday to get the Astor Cup races off, and the yachtsmen all hope the series will be decided. The crews of the cup defenders have had to work hard for these cups, and the contests have been very unsatisfactory.

The Electra left this afternoon for New-York, and the Harpoon has gone to Marblehead with the Adams boys on board.

The Regatta Committee has decided that the Pilgrim is not eligible to start in the Astor Cup race, to be sailed on Tuesday. Mr. George Stewart to-day sent a letter to the committee saying the Pilgrim was ready to start in the next contest for the Astor Cups. The committee has to-night notified Mr. Stewart of their decision.

The conditions of the Astor Cup races are rather odd, and have caused considerable trouble. The series of races is open to all sloops, cutters, and yawls of the New-York Yacht Club. The winner of the first race and the second, third, and fourth boats were to sail for the second cup. The Vigilant won the first race, the Jubilee was second, the Colonia third. The Pilgrim did not finish, having broken her gaff, consequently there was no fourth and only three were eligible to start in the second race.

This decision will cause considerable disappointment, as every one wants to see what the cup defenders can do. It is possible that a race will be arranged for the Pilgrim.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Aug. 20.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Schooner yacht Montauk, Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Passed West—Steam yacht Vision, Mr. Clarence McKim; schooner yachts Enigma, Mr. George E. Chisolm; Telfer, Mr. William A. Parry; Palmer, Mr. R. Stuyvesant, and Fearless, Mr. H. H. Hogins.

Came to Anchor Here from the Eastward—Schooner yacht Tioga, Mr. S. L. Husted, Jr., and cutter yacht Liris, Mr. W. C. Tuckerman.

Came to Anchor Here from New-York—Cutter yacht Beatrice, Mr. Edward K. Dunham.

STATION SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 20.—Arrived here, steam yacht Intrepid, New-York, cruising west; Guida, Boston, Harding, owner, from Wood's Holl, cruising; schooner yachts Tampa, New-York, bound west; Romance, New-York, for Newport; Kathleen, New York, cruising; cutter Oriva, New-York, cruising.

A fleet of yachts passed east to-day bound for Boston.

Bits of Yachting News.

—The special Ladies' Day Regatta of the Indian Harbor Yacht Club will be sailed on Wednesday, Aug. 23, at 2 P. M. The events are open only to yachts enrolled in the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, and all such will be considered as entered. Those who intend starting must notify the Regatta Committee not later than 10 A. M. on the morning of the race. All competing yachts must have one or more ladies on board as members of the crew. The course for all classes will be from an imaginary line between two stakeboats anchored to the westward of Finch's Island to the black buoy off the eastern end of Little Captain's Island; thence outside the islands to the red buoy off the western end of Great Captain's Island; thence to the red buoy on Cormal Bay, and return to starting line, all buoys to be rounded on the starboard hand. All winning yachts over 25 feet will be awarded three ladies' prizes, provided that number of ladies are aboard. All winning yachts 25 feet and under will get two prizes. The Regatta Committee is F. S. Doremus, R. Outwater, and F. B. Jones.

—William B. McClellan, Secretary of the Massachusetts Yacht Club, announces the following applications for admission to membership: Robert D. Evans, Boston; sponsors, G. M. Preston and W. Otis Gay; C. W. Capron, Brookline; sponsors, J. S. Clark, Jr., and W. W. Ferry; Herbert M. Howes, Somerville; sponsors, Erastus Willard and Henry B. Callender; and W. T. Teale, sponsors, W. B. McClellan and W. A. R. Boothby.

Preparing for the Canoe Races.

CANOE CAMP, KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 20.—Paul Butler of Lowell, Mass., found his sliding seat giving way on the deck supports to-day, and he put a heavy piece of spruce on the deck to brace it. It will probably hold until the races are over.

In the unofficial races to-day the winners were Paul Butler, F. C. Moore, and Dr. Lyman J. Gage. The one-armed man did much better than yesterday. He was not so much out of it with the American fliers. He may do better with more sail aft.

The unlimited sailing race, one of the big events of the meet, will be called to-morrow morning if the weather is favorable. Most of the boats were smoothed down with pumice stone and vaseline this evening. W. W. Howard's Azteo has been on the dry dock for two days, but will be out in the morning.

BOOKMAKERS WANT CASH.

Like the Betting Men They Have Trouble in Getting Currency.

Bookmakers doing business at the Monmouth Park and Clifton tracks are having a lot of trouble in getting currency with which to carry on their business. Theirs is essentially a cash business, and even certified checks do not go at the race tracks. Bookmakers will only accept cash, and they have a lot of patrons who want cash in payment of bets they may have won.

The closing of the Madison Square Bank was a blow to a number of these men, who had their accounts there, and that accounts for the non-appearance of some on the stands they have been in the habit of occupying. But the closing of that bank affected but few. The scarcity of currency affects every one of them. It also affects the big bettors in the ring who do business on a cash basis. Some of these men, who have been in the habit of betting thousands of dollars in the course of an afternoon, now bet but hundreds. A scarcity of currency has as much to do with this as does the "crooked" racing. This is notably the case with a man like M. F. Dwyer, who has been known to bet more than $50,000 in an afternoon. Mr. Dwyer is one of the few men who does all of his heavy betting on credit, settling his accounts on the morning of the day following the one on which his bets are made. He always settles in cash and expects to be paid in cash.

Inability to get the cash on his personal checks has been the cause of the dwindling of Mr. Dwyer's operations in the ring. The amount of ready money he has been in the habit of using is very large. He simply cannot get what he wants to carry on his operations on his old-time scale. The premium he would have to pay for cash would eat into the possible profits of his operations so very largely that he could not afford to pay them.

"Pittsburg Phil" is another heavy operator who has had a lot of trouble in getting ready cash with which to carry on his betting campaign. He paid $240 premium on $10,000 that he got from his bank the other day. In several cases he has asked for sums ranging from $10,000 upward, and has been forced to accept a far less amount, even though willing to pay a premium for the cash. There is hardly a bookmaker doing a heavy business at the track but has had to pay large premiums, sometimes as high as 5 per cent., for the cash that he has been compelled to get to carry on his business. They are all complaining, and many of them insist upon it that they are being made the subjects of special "persecution" from the banks while trying to get cash.

Wall Street speculators in ready money have found some of their best customers among the men who play the races. They are a class with whom it is especially true that "easy come, easy go," applies. They think that they see some "good thing" in a race to be run and they need the cash to take advantage of it. So they have paid the premium willingly rather than have the chance to win money on the races escape them.

One well-known bookmaker, who would have been making a book at the Monmouth Park track last week, did not do so as he could not get from his bank but $2,000 instead of the $10,000 that he had asked for. He found that after paying for the privilege of his stand he would have a cash capital of but a trifle over $1,000 to work on, and as that is too little he has been idle two weeks, and says he will remain so until the financial stringency is passed. There is not money enough in bookmaking, especially as the horses are running at Monmouth, to warrant a man going on unless he has a cash capital of $10,000 at least to meet possible losses. To get that sum in the present state of the money market would cost more than the risk is worth.

The condition of the money market and inability to get cash is the reason given by several other bookmakers who have not been on their stands for a couple of weeks past. They cannot get the money from their banks, and will not try and do business on other than a cash basis.

The amount of gold that is seen at the tracks is surprising to the men who handle the cash. They do not like it, and holders of winning tickets have to take it. Bookmakers find it too unwieldy to handle and prefer the notes.

To Race To-Day.

AT CLIFTON.

FIRST RACE.—One mile; selling. Blizzard, 132 pounds; St. Patrick, 116; Early Dawn and Erie, 114 each; Gulnare colt, Harry Alonzo, Leather Stocking, and Cheddar, 112 each; Khaftan and Sorrento, 111 each; Brooklyn and Trophy, 109 each; Bucktown and Jim Dunn, 114 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Crossfire colt, 112 pounds; Mamie S., 107; War Lord, 106; Captain Sinclair, Retreat, and Runaway, 103 each; Jakie Joseph and Briar gelding, 100 each; Mamie B. and Hypatia, 98 each.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs; selling. Darkness, Tartarian, and Marshall, 99 pounds each; Japonica, 97; Comprador and Tommy Dixon, 93 each; Wist, Cœur de Lion, Hay Tay, and Vocalize, 90 each; Mary S., 85.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs; handicap. Eclipse, 115 pounds; Key West, 109; Speculation, 107; Tringle, 105; Clement, 98; Skedaddle, 93; Josephine, 90.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Experience, Tom Flynn, and Clement, 112 pounds each; Remorse, 109; Larghetto, 108; Luray, 107; McBormack and Bargain, 104 each; Double Cross, 102; Industry, 100; Montiece, 99; Sea Bird and Balbriggan, 95 each; Lou Rhett, 94; Leonardo, 88.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Elmstone, Heads or Tails, Wheeler, and Hannibal, 110 pounds each; Morrissey, Osric, and J. McLaughlin, 107 each; Harry Hinkson, Marguerite, Zingara, Tringle, and Flatlands, 105 each; Mohican, 102; Krikina and Roonette, 100 each.

AT MONMOUTH.

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Stonenell and Peruvian, 117 pounds each; Nero and Chesapeake, 114 each; Correction, 112.

SECOND RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Banquet, 116 pounds; Gloaming, 114; Michael, 112; Lizzie, 107; Sabine, 99.

THIRD RACE.—Four and a half furlongs; selling. Gordius, 113 pounds; Warlike, 108; Lon Foster, 105; Dwight, 103; Madeline, Nahma, and Blackhawk, 100 each; Clark, 98; Nellie Collins gelding and Big Mid, 95 each; Memento colt, 93; Dutch Lady, Demois, Mattie, and Chum, 90 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Cactus and Tiny Tim, 112 pounds each; Hammie, 106; Wormser, Clinton, and Sam Weller, 102 each; Perrier Jouet, 97; Balance, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth; selling. Diablo, 114 pounds; Madrid and Miss Dixie, 107 each; Anna B., Larchmont, and May Win, 102 each.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile; handicap. La Joya, 111 pounds; Terrapin, 110; Baroness, 105; Lightfoot and Prig, 102 each; Galloping King, 100.

AT SARATOGA.

FIRST RACE—Five furlongs. Pirate King and Charley King, 110 pounds each; Maid of Ellerslie, 100; Denton and Red Cross, 98 each; Why Not II. and Calomel filly, 95 each.

SECOND RACE—Seven furlongs. Racine, Badge, Zaldivar, Watterson, Riot, and Marcus, 112 pounds each; Tulla Blackburn, Yorkville Belle, and Highlander, 107 each; Galindo, 105.

THIRD RACE.—Moet and Chandon Stakes. Five furlongs. Appomattox, 121 pounds; William T., 115; Ellen and Flirtation, 110 each; Strathflower, 108; Buckrene, 104; Figaro, 102; Miss Lilly, 101; Connors, 100; Major General, 96; Princess Himyar, 94; Blue Garter and Pocahontas, 90 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Iroquois Stakes. One mile. Elizabeth L. and Martyrdom, 117 pounds each; Mark and Don Fulando, 107 each; Helen, 102.

FIFTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Blackburn, 113 pounds; Van Wart, 107; Wrestler, 106; General Miles, 103; Tammany Hall, 100; Patrolman, 93.

SIXTH RACE.—Four and a half furlongs. Artillery, 111 pounds; Wang, 97; Mullett and Bobbie Burns, 95 each; Muffineer, Maid Ellis, and Panitzen, 90 each.

The Trick Came Off.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 20.—The Covington poolrooms were warned yesterday to look out for Ray Lochiel in the Monmouth races. When he failed to do the trick in the first race they became careless and it cost two rooms $16,000 in the last race. For two days a party of Eastern men have been waiting for the trick to come off.

KENTUCKY'S BLUE-RIBBON MEETING.

The Valuable Stakes to be Trotted for at Lexington this Fall.

The Kentucky Trotting Horse Breeders' Association will hold its annual Fall trotting meeting at Lexington, from Saturday, Oct. 7, to Saturday, Oct. 14. Since the big meeting of 1892 this association has acquired land and built and equipped a new track, which is now nearing completion. It will be one of the best trotting tracks in the country, regulation shape, 90 feet wide on the home stretch and 70 at the narrowest part of the back stretch. Horsemen used to complain bitterly about the narrow stretches of the old track, but very big fields can score up on the new one without crowding.

Although not the most valuable of the stakes to be decided there, the Transylvania for trotters eligible to the 2:18 class June 1 is the blue-ribbon event of the meeting. This stake was instituted in 1889, and is almost as much coveted as the richer and older Charter Oak Stake. Budd Doble won in 1889 and 1890 with Jack and McDoel, the blind stallion Cheyenne won in 1891, and last year the great five-year-old Kremlin cut down a high-class field of twelve in 2:11½, 2:13, and 2:11¾.

The stake has twenty-six subscriptions this year, the largest number ever received, from the owners or controllers of some of the very highest class trotters in the country. The horses are named Sept. 27, and the race is to be trotted Tuesday, Oct. 10. On Saturday, Oct. 7, the principal event is the first Kentucky Futurity. The entries to this stake closed March 1, 1891. The novel feature about it is that the youngsters named may trot as two-year-olds this year or as three-year-olds next year, or in both races. The two-year-old portion of the stake is $5,000, but when the three-year-olds line up in October, 1894, they will race for the richest trotting prize ever offered, for by that time the stake will be worth about $30,000, and probably more.

On Monday, Oct. 9, the Stallion Representative, for foals of 1890, will be trotted. It is worth $12,500, and on Thursday the two-year section of this stake—$5,000—will be decided. Then there is the seventh renewal of the Johnston Stake for the 2:25 class, the twentieth renewal of the Blue Grass for four-year-olds, the nineteenth renewal of the Kentucky for three-year-olds and under, the seventh renewal of the Ashland for yearlings, the Corncracker for pacing two-year-olds, the nineteenth renewal of the Lexington for two-year-olds, won last year by the champion filly Silicon, and in 1891 by the champion colt Monbars.

The great trots at Lexington derive much of their interest from the fact that they occur when the Grand Circuit in the East and most of the big Western meetings are over, and so the Blue Grass track becomes the common battleground for the cracks of both sections. The coming meeting, from the nature of the entries to closed stakes, and with the new track, promises to excel all its predecessors, and to be the greatest meeting of the present season.

Sunday Baseball Game.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	1	1	3	1	4	—11
Washington	0	2	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	—7

Base hits—Chicago, 13; Washington, 10. Errors—Chicago, 2; Washington, 3. Batteries—Kittredge and Donnelly; Farrell and Esper.

Standing of the Clubs.

	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.		Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Boston	68	29	.701	Cincinnati	45	49	.479
Pittsburg	59	38	.608	Baltimore	43	53	.448
Cleveland	54	39	.581	St. Louis	43	53	.448
Philadel'a	55	40	.579	Chicago	41	56	.423
New-York	49	45	.521	Louisville	34	56	.378
Brooklyn	46	49	.484	Wash'g'n	33	63	.344

Baseball To-Day.

The New-York and Brooklyn ball teams will both end a series of games to-day. New-York will play with Cleveland and Brooklyn with Cincinnati. The New-Yorks have so far succeeded in winning four of the eleven games played with Cleveland, while the Brooklyns have won three of the eleven games played with Cincinnati.

Heard on the Tennis Courts.

—Miss Dod, the lady champion of England, is far ahead of her sisters on this side of the water. Miss Terry, who represents the best American talent, would stand small chance against the English champion. As the two have never met, they can only be compared by comparing their work when pitted against men. Miss Dod, it is said, is more than a match for many a tournament winner of the opposite sex, while Miss Terry would never be considered formidable by a good tennis man. Miss Dod began work on the courts when nine years old, and at the age of eleven she won her first prize, the consolation doubles at the Northern tournament. Miss Dod successfully defended her title of champion of England in 1888, but retired from the courts in the two following years. In 1891 she reappeared and carried all before her, defeating such noted players as Miss Stedman and Miss Hillyard without the loss of a set. Last year Miss Matin defeated Miss Dod for the Irish championship, but Miss Dod turned the tables at the Northern tournament, Miss Matin getting but one game in two sets. Besides being a tennis expert, Miss Dod is a clever golf player and an enthusiastic cyclist.

—Those who early in the season predicted an easy victory for Clarence Hobart at Newport this week are growing rather cautious in what they say just now. His narrow escape from Knapp at Saratoga and his more recent set-back from Larned at Southampton have tended to cast doubt on his ability to get through the big field which will undoubtedly compete at Newport. Larned's victory was not a surprise, however, to those who had been following his play carefully. His weak play at Newton was due to bad health early in the Spring. At Tuxedo he showed improvement in his work, at Seabright he forged to the front, beating E. L. Hall three straight games, and then won the New-Jersey championship from Richard Stevens. He has practiced steadily since then on the St. George's Cricket Club grounds, in Hoboken, and is now in magnificent form. E. L. Hall, who was so prominent last year, seems unable to stand a hard match, and his chances for the championship seem rather small.

—The California Lawn Tennis Club has just held its quarterly championship. George De Long defeated A. B. Wilberforce, 6—3, 6—2, 4—6, 6—1. De Long plays a remarkably clever game, playing at the net whenever an opportunity presents itself. He turns the ball off to the side lines at a very sharp angle. This victory makes the fourth time he has won the championship cup, and if he wins again a handsome trophy will become his individual property. Mr. Wilberforce plays principally a back-court game, driving being his principal stroke. He was the only one who took a set from De Long during the tournament. H. H. Wilberforce, the noted English expert, is his brother. The double championship, held by De Long and Stetson, will be again contested for on Aug. 26. The holders have won the cups twice, and should they win again the cups will become their property.

—Local tennis, as far as tournament play is concerned, is practically at a standstill. The stronger players are out of the city in quest of prizes at the numerous hotel tournaments in well-known resorts in the mountains or by the sea. Preparations for September tournaments, however, are being pushed by the local managers, and the Hamilton, East Orange, and Jersey City Clubs all announce matches for that month. The Central Park championship will be held on the 16th and following days. The Central Park players have had a hard time this year, as the Park Department has closed all tennis courts except upon two days of the week on account of the added wear and tear of the grounds during the hot months, but, notwithstanding this set-back, the tournament promises well, and will undoubtedly show up some clever playing.

—The Columbia College Tennis Club announces a college tournament for Tuesday, Sept. 26, and following days. The object of the meeting is to select representatives for the intercollegiate championship, which takes place in New-Haven during the first week in October. The Columbia tournament is also to decide who are the college champions in the two events—singles and doubles. It is expected that the Columbia representatives will have half their expenses paid by the college. Besides the honor of representing the college, the winners will be awarded handsome prizes. There will also be a consolation prize open to all beaten in the first match played. The entrance fee is $1 for the singles and $2 per team in the doubles. Entries may be sent to Archibald Douglas, '94, Secretary, or to the other members of the committee—R. H. Loines, '94; G. R. Beach, '95, and F. L. Pell, '95, School of Mines. Entries close on Monday, Sept. 25.

—Pim, the greatest tennis player in Great Britain to-day, is said to have one of the swiftest strokes of all players on the courts. His volleying at the net is remarkable, and his drives are not easy to be returned. His smashes are wonderfully strong, and frequently he makes aces in his first serve by the manner in which he places the balls, which strike close to the line and then bound far out of the court. Mr. Pim, after securing the Irish championship in both singles and doubles, has lately defeated the English champion, Baddeley, at Wimbledon, by a score of three sets to one. Then, with his partner, F. O. Stoker, he captured the doubles from Lewis and Barlow, and now stands at the top of both English and Irish players.

—The Jefferson Heights Tennis Club is an active little organization, situated on the corner of Nostrand and Jefferson Avenues, Brooklyn. The club has but two courts, which bar it from the Inter-club Association, the latter requiring four. In spite of this fact the club players rank well up among the best in Brooklyn. The present champion of the club is E. Codet, who is also its President. Among the players who rank second to him are H. J. Cooper and H. S. Mitchell. Several new members have joined the club lately who are expected to press Codet closely for the championship. Of the women, Miss Brooks stands first for the singles and Miss Burns for the doubles.

—Long Branch has just organized a tennis club with the following officers: President—John N. Topping; Vice President—B. Drummond Woolley; Secretary—Miss Edna Blair; Assistant Secretary—Miss Dottie Woolley; Treasurer—Miss Nellie McFadden; Sergeants at Arms—H. F. Slocum, Miss Gussie S. Smith, and William Erickson; Directors—John N. Topping, Oliver Topping, B. Drummond Woolley, Miss Fannie McFadden, and Miss Dottie Woolley. H. W. Green has given the use of his property on Seventh Avenue, where the club will lay out a court.

—The members of the Edgewood Club are enthusiastic tennis players, and their four sod courts are in constant use every clear afternoon. The Edgewood Club is composed of business men of New-York City whose Summer homes border on the Hudson River near Tivoli. R. R. Livingston is their President and C. L. Clarkson their Secretary and Treasurer. Valentine G. Hall, the well-known expert, is one of the members.

—On Wednesday, Aug. 30, and the following days, beginning at 4 P. M., a tournament in men's singles for the tennis championship of the South Orange Field Club will be held on the club's grounds at South Orange. The winner of the tournament will be required to play with Stanley Ward, the present holder of the club's Championship Challenge Cup. Entries must be made on or before Monday, Aug. 28, with W. W. Palen, South Orange, N. J.

—The sixteenth intercolonial match between New South Wales and Victoria was played on the association grounds at Sydney on May 15 and 16, and ended in a victory for New South Wales by 36 sets to 27. This was mainly due to the superior playing of the New South Wales team in singles. The scoring was by sets throughout.

News of the Oarsmen.

—The Committee of Arrangements for the Venetian fête to be held on the Harlem River on Sept. 9 have decided that the fleet shall form in two divisions. The first division will consist of the clubs above the Fourth Avenue bridge, the second division will be formed by the clubs below that bridge. It is expected that all the boathouses along "Scullers' Row" will be brilliantly illuminated, and the plan is for the clubs of that division to form on the Westchester side of the river opposite their houses. This will make a lane of light and illumination down which the clubs of the second division will come. The river will then present a beautiful sight, as there will be an unbroken mass of lights and decorations from one shore to the other. The first division will start first, as it has been chosen to lead the way, and will proceed down to the Second Avenue bridge, followed by the second division. Below this bridge the procession will turn and go up to a stakeboat just below the Macomb's Dam Bridge. Here another turn will be made, and the boats will return to the Madison Avenue bridge, where they will disband.

—The Labor Day regatta of the New-England Rowing Association at Boston promises to be a very successful affair. The Regatta Committee are working like beavers to secure a large and fully representative list of entries from all the Eastern and Middle States. The following have consented to act officially during the regatta: W. O. Littlejohn of Toronto, referee; W. Doescher, Atalanta Boat Club, New-York, and [illegible], Metropolitan Rowing Club, New-York; R. O. Felton, Seawanhaka Boat Club; [illegible], Fairmount Boat Club, and J. J. Coburn, Institute of Newark, N. J., time keepers. Transportation arrangements have been made for the round trip between Boston and New-York City for $5.50. The New-England Association assumes all expenses for transportation of boats.

—Walter Goodkind of the Lone Star Boat Club will enter in the intermediate singles at the New-England regatta on Labor Day, and Cassidy and Mase of the Harlem Rowing Club, with Hanley and Rosenheimer of the Dauntless, will enter the junior doubles. Dr. Cady of the Harlem Rowing Club will also compete, and there will be an intermediate four-oared shell crew from the Metropolitan Club.

—The events at the annual regatta of the Union Boat Club on Sept. 9 will be as follows: Single gig handicap, double gig, four-oared gig, and single shell. The usual eight-oared barge race will be omitted on account of the Venetian fête in the evening, for which the crew will have to be decorated during the day.

—Capt. Brokaw of the Union Boat Club has given a handsome set of medals for the double-gig race at the club regatta on Sept. 9, and it is expected that the race for them will be the best of the day. Among the entries already are Dr. Cady, Dr. Roach, E. F. Reynolds, and Albert Wolff.

—The Triton, Passaic, and Institute Boat Clubs of Newark have each entered a senior four-oared gig crew in the North-western Pennsylvania Regatta to be held in conjunction with the Scranton Press Club next Saturday.

—Horace Walters of the Dauntless Rowing Club will be the referee at the regatta of the Union Boat Club on Sept. 9, and the judges will be Jacob Bell of the Nassau Boat Club and H. J. Behrens of the Nonpareil.

—Mayor Matthews of Boston gave $500 for the Labor Day Regatta of the New-England Amateur Rowing Association on condition that it be held at Boston on the Charles River.

—H. J. Behrens, President of the Harlem Regatta Association, has been elected commodore of the fleet at the Venetian Fête on Sept. 9.

—Robert H. Pelton, Secretary of the Long Island Rowing Association, will referee the *Evening News* regatta at Hoboken next Saturday.

—The Eureka Boat Club of Newark has entered a junior and an intermediate eight-oared shell crew in the Staten Island regatta.

—The Dauntless Rowing Club have entered their winning eight in the Labor Day Regatta of the Staten Island Athletic Club.

—The Atalanta Boat Club will enter a junior and an intermediate eight at the Staten Island Regatta on Labor Day.

—Edwin Hedley has announced his intention to retire from racing after this season.

Crandall Named for the Assembly.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Prohibitionists of Otsego County, which is now a single Assembly district, have nominated Delmer Crandall of Oneonta for the Assembly.

A FULL STOMACH ought to cause you no discomfort whatever. If it does, though—if there's any trouble after eating—take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets. They're a perfect and convenient vest-pocket remedy. One of these tiny, sugar-coated, anti-bilious granules at a dose regulates and corrects the entire system. Sick or Bilious Headaches, Constipation, Indigestion, Bilious Attacks, and all derangements of the liver, stomach, and bowels are prevented, relieved, and permanently cured. They're the smallest, easiest to take, cheapest, and best. They're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or money is returned.

R is perfectly, permanently, positively cured by Doctor Sage's Catarrh Remedy. The proprietors of this medicine prove that by their offer. It's $500 cash for a case of Catarrh which they cannot cure. By all druggists, 50 cents.

Any Time is the right time for everybody to drink Hires' Root Beer

A temperance drink.
A home-made drink.
A health-giving drink.
A thirst-quenching drink.
A drink that is popular everywhere.
Delicious, Sparkling, Effervescent.

A 25 cent package makes 5 gallons of this delicious beverage. Don't be deceived if a dealer, for the sake of larger profit, tells you some other kind is "just as good"—'tis false. No imitation is as good as the genuine HIRES'.

LIGHT ON BIBLE RECORDS

NEW FACTS CONCERNING MOSES AND THE PROPHETS.

THE SACRED BOOKS OF THE OLD TESTAMENT. A Critical Edition of the Hebrew Text (and English Translation.) Printed in colors. With notes by eminent Biblical scholars of Europe and America. Edited by Paul Haupt, Professor in the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. Part XVII. The Book of Job. By C. Siegfried, Professor in the University of Jena. Leipsig: J. C. Hinrichs. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Press. 1893. Large 8vo.

It is significant that the intellectual renaissance of the sixteenth century was marked and in great measure stimulated also by the strong interest which, in connection with the Reformation movement, began to be displayed in a methodical study of the Old Testament. The activity that followed was profound in its influence on religious thought and maintained its vitality till the middle of the last century. In our days again an activity in Old Testament research has sprung up, wider-reaching than the earlier one, but similar in its close relationship to the general movements of the age.

It is difficult indeed for the outsider to form an adequate conception of this activity, which has now been going on for upward of half a century. The general results that have alone reached the world at large hitherto give no indication of the vast amount of toil that is deposited in the hundreds of technical monographs that are issued every year and in the thousands of special articles that find their way to the large number of scientific periodicals of the civilized world.

Prof. Haupt, the well-known Semitic scholar, in co-operation with a notable company of German, English, and American scholars, has undertaken the stupendous work of giving, as it were, a tangible shape to the actual results of modern Biblical scholarship. The importance of such a task is to be measured only by its magnitude, but the plan adopted augurs well for the success of the undertaking, and is such as to appeal both to the student and to the large public so deeply interested in the subject. For the former, a new edition of the Hebrew text is to be issued, which shall take into account in the case of each book the propositions put forth by previous investigators as to readings of the text, and its manner of composition, as well as the proper arrangement of chapters and verses. In this way, it is justly held, a critical text will be produced which shall embody all that is valuable in the monographs and articles that have appeared, and, in addition, the views of the scholar to whom the book is entrusted, and, who, as the latest investigator, may fairly be expected to advance the work of his predecessors. On the other hand, the English translation based on the text thus agreed upon will make the results of purely technical research accessible to the general public. In the interpretations adopted likewise, the best of what other scholars have furnished is to be embodied, and so again, in the case of the notes to be added both to the Hebrew text and to the translation of each book, the endeavor will be to present the quintessence of modern scholarship. Attached to each book finally will be an introduction which will furnish a general characterization, together with views as to origin, date, and composition of the book in question, all set forth in a popular manner. A novel feature of this edition, the value of which will be shown further on, is the printing of both text and translation in colors.

The names of the collaborators furnish the best guarantee for the thoroughness with which the work will be carried out. Of the thirty-eight scholars associated with Prof. Haupt sixteen are English scholars, thirteen are Germans, and nine are Americans. The American scholars co-operating are Prof. Haupt himself, who takes Ecclesiastes as his share; Prof. Moore of Andover Theological Seminary, Profs. Toy of Harvard, Briggs and Brown of Union Theological Seminary, President Harper of the Chicago University, Prof. Curtis of Yale, Prof. Jastrow of the University of Pennsylvania, and Dr. W. H. Ward of New-York. Each book as completed will be issued separately, and, while the contributors work independently of one another, a programme has been agreed upon which will insure, so far as possible, a uniform treatment of the subject.

In order to grasp the full force of an undertaking that is certain of attracting considerable attention, it is necessary to understand the distinguishing feature of modern Biblical scholarship that marks it off from any previous study of the Old Testament. That feature lies in the method pursued. With Germany and Holland in the lead, France, England, and the United States have followed—France rapidly, England and the United States more slowly—in the application of the same critical tests that hold good for all literatures, both to the text and the contents of the books that comprise the remains of ancient Hebrew literature. It is this method that has led to results which have changed the aspect of ancient Hebrew history and profoundly affected our views as to the development of the Hebrew religion. With regard to the text of the Old Testament, modern scholars (and, in fact, already some scholars of the last century) have not felt bound to rest content with the authority of the ancient rabbis who about the middle of the second century of our era fixed the Hebrew text in its present shape. It is absurd to suppose that such a course impugns the value of the work done by those early scholars, but it is justly held that the means at their disposal were limited, and it would be sad indeed if, after the lapse of so many centuries of investigation, we were not in a position to advance upon the task undertaken by them.

Moreover, the ancient Jewish scholars themselves furnish the justification for a close scrutiny of the Hebrew text and even suggest the method of study. Scarcely had this text, been fixed as the result of a long process when scholars arose known as the Massoretes, (*i. e.*, "traditionalists,") who, in their devotion to the preservation of the text made a note of variant readings found in the manuscripts accessible to them. At the same time, bound as they were to the authoritative text, they noted, it would seem, only such variants as do not materially alter the interpretation agreed upon. Still, the number of these variants, considerably more than a thousand, is a sufficient proof of the diversity existing even at that period. The ancient versions of the Old Testament, notably the several Greek translations, point in the same direction. Making due allowance for the mistakes of translators and for their ignorance of the sense intended to be conveyed by the original, there are thousands of passages in the Greek version that can only be accounted for on the assumption of a text different from the standard Hebrew one. As the result of a vast amount of textual criticism conducted on these lines, it has been found possible not only to correct the evident errors of the Hebrew text, but, what is equally valuable, by a careful process of differentiation, the condition of the text in the case of each of the parts and subdivisions of the Old Testament has been determined, and in connection with this the degree to which the text has been tampered with by copyists and editors.

Textual criticism, however, is far from being able to solve all or even the greatest difficulties in the interpretation of the Old Testament; it frequently suggests problems which are either insoluble or which can only be provisionally set aside by recourse to conjecture—an extremely delicate matter and resorted to by careful scholars only in the last instance. And after all, the critical study of the Hebrew text, although, owing to the dimensions it has assumed, sufficient to absorb the energies of the specialist, is only the vestibule leading to the broad courtyard represented by the contents of the various books. Here problems of an entirely different character confront the scholar, and it is within this larger branch of Old Testament research that the greatest achievements of modern Biblical scholarship have taken place.

The main energies of scholars have been bent toward determining the manner of composition. The task involves in the first instance a pruning process in order to distinguish between the body of a book and the work of the editor, or frequently series of editors, through whom the part in question has been brought into its present shape. These accretions in the shape of explanatory glosses, and not seldom interpolations and slight changes made with a view to conforming the text to certain purposes in the mind of the editor, must be lopped before the original form of the book can be brought to our ken or as close an approach to the original form as it is possible for us to reach. In the second place, the various strata in the composition of the book itself are to be separated from one another, their relation and date to be determined. This "composite" character is a feature chiefly of the legal and historical portions of the Old Testament which have been shown to be combinations of a number of documents, varying for different parts of one and the same book and dovetailed into one another; and, thirdly, in the case of evident compilations, such as Psalms and the orations of the Prophets, a critical analysis of the compiler's work represents another and equally important division of this part of Old Testament study. The problems involved are as delicate as they are difficult.

The break with traditional views regarding the orgin and composition of many of the books of the Old Testament has been more or less violent. The Pentateuch, instead of being regarded as the work of a single mind and dating from the beginning of the national existence of the Hebrews, is the result of a long process involving the combination of quite a number of documents, historical, prophetical, and legal, of unequal date, but not brought together in their present shape till the return from the Babylonian exile. The historical books proper similarly embody the labors of many compilers, the later one using the material provided by his predecessors and either adding to it or contenting himself with a different arrangement. The Psalms represent the hymn book of the second temple, and while some of the pieces in the collection are old, the majority date from the Babylonian exile and the centuries following. Lamentations does not represent a unit composition, but a series of independent chapters of unequal date and composed by different hands, united simply because of agreement in the subject they treat of. Half of the book of Isaiah dates from a period varying between 150 and 300 years subsequent to the time that the Prophet of that name lived, and scarcely a book in the great prophetical series but contains chapters that cannot have originated with the author to whom they are ascribed. The books of Chronicles are the work of a priest whose view of the past is colored by an ideal of theocratic government, the reality and antiquity of which he attempts to establish. Ecclesiastes is a skeptical bit of philosophy, written under the influence of Greek thought, but brought into conformity by later editions with the trend of orthodox doctrine; and so on throughout the list.

Startling as some of these propositions may appear at first blush, they lose much of their quasi-revolutionary character if it be borne in mind that many of the traditional views to which they stand opposed find little or no support in the Old Testament itself. Thus the supposition, so generally accepted until a short time ago, that David is the author of the Psalms is directly contradicted by the Hebrew headings of quite a number of them, according to which they are either anonymous or assigned to other persons than David. It is nowhere stated in Ecclesiastes that Solomon is the author, nor are the Lamentations declared to be the work of Jeremiah.

But even so fundamental a proposition as that Moses is the author of the Pentateuch finds no warrant by a reference to the books comprising the same. The laws contained therein are issued in the name of Moses, but it is not said that he wrote the book of Genesis, which does not contain any laws, nor are we told that Moses combined the laws with the historical narratives within which they are incased. On the contrary, the fact that Moses is always spoken of in the third person is sufficient indication that he is not supposed to be the writer. Again, with regard to some of the other theses of modern scholarship, while it would be useless to disguise the fact that they compel an abandonment of traditional assumptions, still they do not in any way affect the conclusions drawn from these assumptions. If it be remembered that, whatever the origin of the books of the Old Testament, they were put together into their present shape by human hands, surely the presence of human errors is inevitable.

So, for example, in the case of the Prophets, we have no reason for believing, except in the instance of Jeremiah and Ezekiel, that the collection of prophecies was made by the authors themselves. Granting this, what more natural than when the collection began to be made, in some instances centuries after the prophecies were delivered, chapters were incorporated into the collection at the wrong place. The position of the Prophets in Hebrew history and the view of prophecy is no way affected either by the acceptance or the rejection of the views of modern scholars. It is not difficult, indeed, in most cases to account for the rise of traditional views regarding the authorship and composition of Biblical books. Thus, to take the case of Lamentations, Jeremiah's well-known patriotism, his prediction of the fall of Jerusalem, added to the fact that he alone of the great Prophets survived the destruction, and that he remained in the country after the deportation, would be sufficient ground for attributing a series of elegies to him. Moreover, a notice found in the books of Chronicles to the effect that Jeremiah composed an elegy at the death of King Josiah would be an additional factor in giving rise to the traditional view. Hence it happens that in the Greek translation of Lamentations a paragraph is added (not found, however, in the Hebrew text) which declares that Jeremiah composed the book while sitting on the ruins of Jerusalem.

It is natural, however, that the clash between tradition and modern scholarship should have led to a struggle, and that for the sufficient reason that the former was incrusted with age and the latter vigorous with the strength of youth; and it is equally natural that in the struggle the deeper phases of the subject should have been obscured. Misunderstandings arose as to the nature of Biblical criticism, and prejudices were engendered regarding the motives of the investigators. It is safe to say that no set of men have been more bitterly reviled than the eminent scholars who helped to lay the foundations for the present structure of Biblical study, notwithstanding the fact that many of these scholars, in addition to their devotion to science, were also pre-eminent as earnest leaders of religious thought. There are wholesome signs that the position of Biblical scholarship is coming to be better understood.

In some respects the readjustment of traditional views to the requirements of critical investigation has already taken place. Many of the conclusions reached by scholars have made their way into general acceptance, even by those who still look upon critical methods with a certain amount of suspicion. It is coming to be recognized that, so far as religious faith is concerned in these questions, it has nothing to fear as long as it remains within its proper province. The results of Biblical scholarship furthermore do not detract one iota from either the grandeur or the significance of what still remains for a great section of mankind—sacred history—nor is the sublimity of the religion that arose on the soil of Palestine diminished by accepting the dictum that centuries were required before the seed sown in an early stage of Israel's existence blossomed.

The new text and translation undertaken by Prof. Haupt will do much toward bringing about a sure conception of the scope and character of modern study of the Old Testament. The ingenious device of the editor to use colors for both text and translation will even demonstrate to the eye of the general reader that the much-talked-of "documentary hypothesis" of the Pentateuch in no way impairs the present unity of the work, but merely illustrates the manner in which the compilation, for such it is, was made. Thus, on the theory adopted by scholars generally that the Pentateuch consists in the main of two documents, known as the Jahnistic and the Elohistic respectively, (from the characteristic use of Jahne as the name of God in the one and of Elohim in the other,) combined by a series of editors with the remaining books of the Pentateuch, the use say of blue for the one source and red for the other, with additional colors to distinguish the work of subsequent compilers and editors, will enable the general reader readily to obtain a clear grasp of present theories.

An illustration of the method is furnished in the first part of the undertaking to leave the press, the Book of Job. According to the distinguished Prof. Siegfried, who is the editor of this part, Job is not a work produced at a single stroke, but in its present shape gives evidence of having been submitted to considerable revision, in the course of which additions to the original "stock" have been made and no small number of interpretative and corrective clauses added. Moreover, he is of the opinion that the book contains a number of "parallel compositions," by which he means sections that duplicate one another and represent different treatments of the same theme. Thus, in Chapter 10, verses 18 to 22 inclusive, form a parallel to Chapter 3. Such passages—about ten in all—Prof. Siegfried prints in blue color. Again, detecting traces of some commentator—and in the ancient Orient the owner of a manuscript is generally identical with the commentator—who adds some thoughts of his own to such speeches of Job as seem to him to contradict the orthodox doctrine of retribution, Prof. Siegfried prints these interpolations, some seven in all, in red. Another class of interpolations which are directed against the tendency of the poem are printed in green.

The radical portion of Siegfried's work lies in his views as to the manner of composition, and of this no proper judgment can be formed till the appearance of the English translation with the commentary. It stands to reason that the personal equation cannot be entirely eliminated from any investigation of this character, and so there will be many points on which scholars will differ from Prof. Siegfried. The weakest point in his critical study lies in the inversion and misplacement of verses that he assumes. It would have been better perhaps to rest content with an indication of difficulties that at present are insoluble. So, too, some of the supposed interpolations bear, on the face at least, too arbitrary a character, though of course it may be that Prof. Siegfried does not always assume different authors for the various parts of which he makes the book consist. Certainly the testimony of the language speaks strongly for the substantial unity of authorship, and it seems more satisfactory to follow Prof. Merx in accounting for much of the 'composite' character on the assumption of various revisions and remodeling on the part of the author himself.

A notable feature of Prof. Siegfried's edition, which it is hoped will also characterize the remaining parts of the undertaking, is the cheerful acknowledgment on his part of his inability to understand certain passages, owing mainly to the corrupt condition of the text. Such negative results are of great value, and rather than force the words or introduce violent changes without warrant from the versions or other sources, it is a commendable policy to enter a plea of "ignoramus." In this way, too, the general public will be enabled to judge for itself of the state which Old Testament research has reached and the problems still remaining.

If a conclusion may be drawn from the specimens of Prof. Haupt's undertaking now before us, it is safe to predict that the edition will mark an era in Bible study. Without attempting to solve the innumerable problems that still confront scholars, it will serve as a point of departure for the further investigation of these problems. Enough and more than enough has been achieved in the past to warrant a summary of results and a popular presentation of these to the lay public. This presentation will do much toward dispelling the erroneous notions that still prevail regarding the disagreement of the critics among themselves. It will be found that there is substantial unanimity of opinion with regard to all the broader and essential points of Old Testament research, and that the differences, with some exceptions, affect only questions of detail.

Prof. Haupt has laid his foundations broad and deep. His undertaking, which we trust will be successfully carried to the end, will rank among the most important projects of modern scholarship in its possibilities of useful and probable influence on the thought of the day. Its outcome ought to be a better understanding and clearer appreciation of the great collection of sacred books which, as James Darmesteter has well said, "is more celebrated than known." In conclusion, attention ought to be directed to the superb print and general excellent style of workmanship—altogether a model of the printer's art.

LITERARY NOTES.

Macmillan & Co. expect to occupy their new building, in Fifth Avenue, near Twelfth Street, on Sept. 1. For many years established in Bond Street, this English house went into Fourth Avenue eight or ten years ago, and here its business has been greatly extended. The career of the firm in this country extends over more than twenty-five years. Mr. George P. Brett, the resident American partner, is a son of George E. Brett, who established and for more than twenty years successfully managed the American branch.

Prof. McMaster has written for the *Atlantic* a paper on "Wildcat Banking in the Teens," and Henry A. Clapp one on Edwin Booth.

The Rev. Joseph Twichell, who has written a life of John Winthrop, has in press at Dodd, Mead & Co.'s a series of letters that passed between Winthrop and his wife. They will be issued with the title "Some Old Puritan Love Letters," and will be bound in buckram.

Charles Eliot Norton has written for the September *Harper's* a paper on the letters of Lowell.

A paper on Izaak Walton in commemoration of the three hundredth anniversary of his birth will be printed in *Scribner's* for September.

By arrangement with Dent of London, Dodd, Mead & Co. will issue an attractive but inexpensive edition of Miss Edgeworth's novels, in twelve volumes, at $1 each.

Mrs. Oliphant has written for the September *Century* an article on Daniel Defoe.

The next two works in the Badminton Library will be "Big Game Shooting" and "Yachting." Each will extend to two volumes.

Edmund Gosse has been editing Hazlitt's "Conversations with Northcote" for publication in October.

G. W. Forrest, who is engaged on a life of Clive, has made researches at Madras and Pondicherry concerning Clive's early life, which have yielded him several interesting discoveries. A volume on Clive by Col. G. B. Malleson will be added soon to the Rulers of India Series.

Rider Haggard's new novel, "Montezuma's Daughter," will be published in the Autumn by Longmans, Green & Co., with illustrations by Maurice Greiffenhagen.

The Rev. R. Owen has been engaged for some months on a biography of his grandfather, Sir Richard Owen. It will be published by John Murray in two volumes.

Clement Scott will write a book on his recent trip around the world, with the title "Round the World to the World's Fair."

The new English edition of Blackmore's "Lorna Doone," which is sold at half a crown, is the thirty-seventh that has appeared in England.

Charles Robinson of the *North American Review* has written a history of European political parties, which will be published in October.

Sir William Ingram of the *Illustrated London News* has purchased the *English Illustrated Magazine*, which was formerly published by the Macmillans, who sold it a few months ago to Edward Arnold.

Among the Shelley papers just added to the Bodleian Library is the copy of Sophocles that was taken from the poet's hand after he was drowned. On one side is a mark supposed to have been made by the poet's thumb.

A work soon to be published by the Longmans, "The Micro-organisms in Water," by Prof. and Mrs. Percy Frankland, is described as dealing not only with the presence and significance of bacteria in water, but with the various means of effecting their removal. An account will be given of what is known concerning the vitality of pathogenic microbes in various waters.

The work on "The Settlement of the Jews in North America" by Judge Charles P. Daly will be ready soon. Arrangements for its translation into Hebrew have already been made.

A translation of Maxime de la Rochetterie's new life of Marie Antoinette will be issued by Dodd, Mead & Co.

Austin Dobson's memoir of Horace Walpole, heretofore published only in an expensive limited edition, will now be brought out by Dodd, Mead & Co. in duodecimo size at a moderate prize.

Thomas Archer, who wrote the recent book on Fleet Street as "The Highway of Letters," has just died in England at the age of sixty-two.

James Stillie, the Edinburgh bookseller, has just died at the advanced age of ninety. He was the son of an Ayrshire farmer, and in his youth knew Gilbert Burns, the brother of Robert. In 1816 he became an apprentice in the house of John Ballantyne, and was afterward employed by James Ballantyne, who used to send him with proofs to Sir Walter Scott at Abbotsford, and employed his brother Robert to copy for the printers the manuscript of "Rob Roy." Mr. Stillie started in business for himself in 1825, and continued to sell books until recently, when he was no longer able to leave his house.

No purchaser having been found for the correspondence between Goethe and Charlotte von Stein at the price named, (200,000 marks,) a Berlin antiquarian has advertised the collection at a lower price—105,000 marks. There are 1,748 letters, and they extend from 1776 to 1826.

The Society of Archivists in London have published the first part of "A Reference Catalogue of British and Foreign Autographs and Manuscripts," edited by Thomas J. Wise, which gives reproductions of letters and signatures of Charlotte Brontë, exhibiting two styles of calligraphy and including one of the six or seven letters of the author of "Jane Eyre" which were signed C. B. Nicholls. The work is published in 200 copies for members of the society. The Honorable Secretary, H. Saxe Wyndham, Esq., Thornton Lodge, Thornton Heath, Surrey, requests correspondence from Americans interested in the work of the society.

The second volume of "Selections from Swift's Works" has appeared, (Macmillan.) Henry Craik has edited it with good taste. It excludes nothing important and it contains perhaps all that many care to retain of the political satirist, the patriot, and the ingenious inventor of Gulliver. Mr. Craik's notes are painstaking, and illuminate obscure passages of Swift's irony. In this volume are essays, tracts on religion, Irish tracts, poems, and "Gulliver's Travels." From the commentary by which they are accompanied one can learn to appreciate the former value of works which have still survived recollections of the incidents that led to their production.

Macmillan & Co. have published "The Golden Treasury Psalter," an edition of the Psalms arranged chronologically in accordance with the method of Ewald. It contains notes that aim only to express clearly the meaning of the poets, and makes popularly serviceable the amended version with historical introductions and explanatory notes by "Four Friends" which was published for the first time in 1867 and with well-merited success. This edition is an intelligent abridgment of that work and is made by the same hands.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY WORKS OF JAMES SMETHAM. Edited by William Davies. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

THE ATLANTIC FERRY. Its Ships, Men, and Working. By Arthur J. Maginnis. Illustrated. First popular edition. 12mo. New-York: Whittaker & Co.

TRUE RICHES. By François Coppée. 16mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co.

THE MEMOIRS OF DEAN HOLE. New edition. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.25.

THE DICTATOR. A Novel of Politics and Society. By Justin McCarthy. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

DAY AND NIGHT STORIES. Second series. By T. R. Sullivan. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.

THE PENANCE OF PORTIA JAMES. By Tasma. 12mo. New-York: Lovell, Coryell & Co. Paper, 50 cents.

AN INNOCENT IMPOSTOR, and Other Stories. By Maxwell Grey. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

UNVEILING A PARALLEL. A Romance. By Two Women of the West. 12mo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company.

COACHING DAYS AND COACHING WAYS. By W. Outram Tristam. With 214 illustrations by Hugh Thomson and Herbert Railton. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.

THE SCIENCE OF MECHANICS. A Critical and Historical Exposition of its Principles. By Dr. Ernst Mach. Translated from the second German edition by Thomas J. McCormack. With 250 illustrations. 12mo. Chicago: The Open Court Company. $2.50.

LINGUISTIC GUIDE IN THIRTY DIFFERENT LANGUAGES. Containing over 10,000 Words and Phrases in European, Asiatic, and Latin-American Languages; Basic Language, English. New-York: Linguistic Guide Publishing Company.

JOSEPH ZALMONAH. A Novel. By Edward King. 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Paper, 50 cents.

THOUGHTS ON INSTITUTIONS OF THE HIGHER EDUCATION. With a Chapter on Classical Studies. By Montague R. Leverson. 8vo. New-York: S. & D. A. Huebsch. Paper, 50 cents.

THE PRIVATE LIFE. Lord Beaupré. The Visits. By Henry James. 16mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

EARLY PROSE AND VERSE. Edited by Alice Morse Earle and Emily Ellsworth Ford. 18mo. The Distaff Series. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF FRANCE. By John Bonner. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $2.

THE REBEL QUEEN. A Novel. By Walter Besant. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

FOLIA LITTERARIA. Essays and Notes on English Literature. By John W. Hales. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

APPEARANCE AND REALITY. A Metaphysical Essay. By F. H. Bradley, LL. D. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $2.75.

PHILLIPS BROOKS YEAR BOOK. Selections from the Writings of the Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks, D. D. By H. L. S. and L. H. S. 16mo. New-York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25.

ELEMENTARY THEORY OF MUSIC AND THE TREATMENT OF CHORDS. By Richard Wuerst. Translated into English by Maynard Butler. Fifth edition. 8vo. Boston: The Boston Music Company.

THE PASSING SHOW. By Richard Henry Savage. 12mo. New-York: F. Tennyson Neely. Paper. 50 cents.

Frederick Rothe Killed in Mexico.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, Aug. 20.—A private telegram has been received here from Sultepec saying that the celebrated German mining engineer, Frederick Rothe, who left here lately en route to Zacafuato, in the State of Guerrero, to examine gold mines, had been killed by his companion, a Swiss called Neff. The latter had been taken along by Rothe on the recommendation of Dr. Dietsch, a prominent physician of this city.

Neff confessed his crime before a Judge. The cause of the murder is not known here, but it is supposed that it was the result of a quarrel.

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WAR ON MONMOUTH TRACK

LEAGUE FORMED TO INSURE ITS SUPPRESSION.

People of Monmouth County Aroused to the Enormity of the Evils of the Race Course—Hundreds of Citizens Pledge Support in the Crusade Against the Gamblers' Resort—The League Identified with No Political Party—Monmouth's Extermination Its Only Aim.

The recent disclosures as to the enormity of the crimes that are daily committed at Monmouth Park under the sanction of law has aroused the people of Monmouth County, and they have begun a campaign for the prevention of the gambling operations at the Monmouth Park race track. That they are thoroughly in earnest is evinced by the active campaign that is in progress, not only in the churches, but among citizens generally. A Citizens' League has been organized in the county, with branches in all the townships, and signatures are being secured to pledges that are being given the widest possible circulation, looking to concerted action which shall make itself felt when the time comes for the election of members of the Assembly, who will have to vote on the repeal of the laws that are now on the statute books, and which legalize the gambling operations on race tracks.

One of the circulars now being widely distributed through the county is headed, "Shall the Gamblers Rule New-Jersey?" The circular gives the reasons for the existence of the Citizens' League and the objects which it hopes to accomplish in the following language:

"The last Legislature of the State of New-Jersey, in which the House of Assembly was presided over by a race-track starter and dominated and controlled by a race-track owner, a confessed criminal, enacted three laws, the combined effect of which is to enable racing associations who have procured licenses from the municipal authorities to indulge in racing on their respective tracks, and to carry on bookmaking 'or any of the acts of either betting or bookmaking upon horse races' with impunity; or, in case they fail to procure a license, to carry on bookmaking and other forms of gambling on their tracks subject to the trifling penalty of $20.

"These laws were hastily passed with a flagrant disregard of the Constitution and the rights of the people, who were refused an opportunity of being heard, and were condemned by the citizens of this State, without regard to party, as corrupt, disgraceful, and vicious in the extreme. This view was indorsed by nearly every newspaper in the State of New-Jersey, by the newspapers of the great cities near us, and by the best sentiment of the press throughout the United States. It was shown that laws of this kind had never before disgraced the statute books of any of our States, the nearest approach to it being the lottery law of Louisiana, which the people of that State had the courage to fight and nullify.

"It is singular, too, that such laws should have been passed in our State at this time, when the sentiment of the country is most decidedly in the other direction. Within the last three months New-York has passed a law prohibiting the selling of pools in the poolrooms. The State of Connecticut has passed an anti-pool law to prohibit gambling on its race tracks, the effect of which, it is said, will be to increase the attendance at the race tracks of the best element in that State, and in the far Western Territory of Oklahoma, where the gamblers are numerous and strong, the sentiment of honest people was respected, and an anti-gambling law was passed amid scenes of the greatest excitement. The Federal Government, too, has constantly waged war against the lottery companies, great and small. New-Jersey, through her Legislature, against the protest of its citizens, at the dictation of a convicted criminal, has chosen to become the Mecca for all the gamblers, the blacklegs, the criminal and vicious elements of the great cities lying near us, who swoop down upon us in carloads and boatloads and overflow our towns and cities. The effect of these laws has also been to place the Town and County Governments in some instances, under the control of the gamblers.

"It is the purpose of the Citizens' League of this State, of which this is a branch, to use every honorable effort to secure the repeal of these disgraceful statutes and to prevent, so far as possible, gambling upon the race tracks of this State. This league is not at enmity with racing or any honest sport; it seeks merely to fight that feature which has been fastened upon sport by its enemies—that feature which tends to blast sport whenever it touches it, to degrade racing, baseball, cycling, whatever phase of sport it contaminates—gambling. No crime is more alluring, more devastating, more thoroughly vicious in its influence upon young and old, and more apt to destroy industry, honesty, virtue, and every noble sentiment.

"This league has no connection with any political party, is not the foe of any political party as such, nor does it seek to encourage animosity, either personal or political, in any direction. It is not the cat's-paw of any man or party. Its aim is singly to secure the repeal of the laws legalizing gambling and to suppress gambling at the race tracks. It has no wider purpose; it projects no broader crusade. It has no ambition to fill office and no wish to interfere with the party or politicians now in power, except where it may be necessary because of a previous record on this question, to reach the purpose it has in view.

"To this end we ask, and hope to secure, the aid and co-operation of all citizens without respect to party and without a pledge affecting their party affiliations in any respect whatever, except as to the one single purpose herein above mentioned. Politics in general will not be discussed, nor is criticism of politicians or parties in general desired. You are invited to enroll yourselves with the Citizens' League of this State, and it is hoped you will see your way clear to do so."

The pledge sent out by Alexander L. Moreau, Secretary of the Township Citizens' League of Freehold, to people of that town reads as follows:

"The undersigned citizens and legal voters of Freehold Township hereby enroll ourselves as members of the Freehold branch of the Citizens' League of Monmouth County, and agree to do all in our power to promote the objects of said league, to wit: To suppress race-track gambling in our county, to aid in securing the repeal of all laws that protect and promote the same, and to prevent the passage of such laws hereafter."

The pledge is receiving many signatures, and its effects will be felt before the election as well as at such time as the question of the repeal of existing laws shall come up next Winter at Trenton.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers.—*Van Brunt, P. J.* Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.
Class I.—1—Schuremann vs. Hawkins.
Class IV.—2—Swann vs. Mayer. 3—McHench vs. Robinson. 4—Hotchkiss vs. Nelson. 5—McElhinney vs. Hernz. 6—Hogan vs. McEvinney.
Class VII.—7—Campbell vs. Bullock. 8—Kilburn vs. Underwood.
Class VIII.—Schafer vs. Gutman. 10—Close vs. Close. 11—Rowland vs. Cataract Construction Company. 12—Haas vs. Gazin. 13—Astor Place Bank vs. Dodge. 14—McNamara vs. Emigrants' Industrial Savings Bank. 15—Moore vs. Snedeker. 16—Robinson vs. Nussbaum. 17—Woodward vs. Braud. 18—Smith vs. Riverside Bridge and Iron Works. 19—Matter of United Book Company. 20—Bookman vs. Judge.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Giegerich, J.*—Opens at 11:30. Motions. Greenebaum vs. Greenebaum.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT — General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*Freedman, J.*—Opens at 12. Motions should be made returnable at 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT — Chambers.—Adjourned for the term. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Mary A. Clancy, Ascher Weinstein, Robert Hutcheson, Laura Mayberry, Catharine W. Woglom, Julia Isidor.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*McCarthy, J.*—*Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee Named Saturday.

SUPREME COURT—*Van Brunt, P. J.*—Cary vs. A. H. Jackman Manufacturing Company—John E. Ward.

Arrested for Clubbing a Horse.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Aug. 20.—George Reichting, John Reichting, and William Veck were arrested and locked up to-day for clubbing a horse they were driving. One of the men used the butt end of the whip, while the others held the animal. They were intoxicated.

Apollinaris

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N. Y. MEDICAL RECORD.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.—"Constant Reader": (1) In what State are the criminal laws most stringent? (2) In how many States is hanging the capital punishment? Is the criminal shot in any State? (3) Is electrocution used in any portion of the world besides New-York State? (4) Is the guillotine used in all parts of France at the present day? (5) What are the methods of capital punishment in Germany, Russia, and Great Britain? (6) Kindly mention a work in which these subjects are discussed.

(1) It is hard to judge accurately, as your question is so broad, but probably New-Jersey has as stringent criminal laws as any State. (2) In thirty-eight States, or all but the following six: Maine, Iowa, Michigan, New-York, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin. In Iowa a jury may in cases of willful murder decide in favor of hanging, but such a decision is now rarely given. A criminal is not shot in any State, except in cases of military execution carried out in war time and under military law. (3) We think not. (4) Yes. (5) Germany, Russia, and Great Britain still make use of hanging for capital punishment, but executions in them are growing rarer. According to one authority, Germany has had only one hanging in ten years. The number of murderers put to death in Great Britain is only a small fraction of those convicted. (6) "The Death Penalty," by Andrew J. Palm, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons in 1891, is an authority.

"FOUL PLAY."—"G. E. M.": Will you kindly inform me if a drama called "Foul Play" was ever produced in New-York? If so, by whom was it written, by whom acted, and by whom managed, and when was it produced? Was it a financial and popular success?

"Foul Play," a play in four acts, dramatized by Charles Reade and Dion Boucicault, from their own novel of the same title, was acted in New-York for the first time at the New-York Theatre, on the site lately occupied by the forlorn and deserted Old London Street, Broadway, opposite Waverley Place, Aug. 3, 1868. D. H. Harkins was the nominal manager of the theatre, of which the lease was then held by T. K. Worrell. Mr. Harkins also played the hero, Robert Penfold, for a time, but soon gave up the part to John K. Mortimer. J. B. Studley was Wylie, Mary Wells Nancy Rouse, Louise Hawthorne Helen Rolleston, and Welch Edwards, McKee Rankin, M. Lanagan, G. Lingard, and Jane Fisher also had parts on the first night, but the cast was much changed before the play was withdrawn, and there seemed to be some sort of civil war going on in the theatre. The advertisements of the day, however, called the piece a "decided success." It was certainly kept on the bill nine weeks.

QUERIES.—"L. O.:" (1) How may I, without expense, have drinking water examined? (2) Who is the author of "The First Violin"? (3) What is the brilliant, large, red star in the west, just after dusk, which sets early? (4) What is "meteor night"? (5) Does the aurora borealis take place on any particular night? (6) What is the origin of throwing a slipper at a wedding?

(1) If the water is impure a complaint to the Health Department will result in an examination. (2) Jessie Fothergill wrote "The First Violin." (3) Mars is the star. (4) Periodical exhibitions of the fall of the meteors may be expected about April 22-25, July 17, Aug. 9-14, Nov. 9-13, Nov. 27-29, and Dec. 6-12. Many consider Nov. 9, 10, and 11 the surest of all these. (5) The aurora borealis depends mainly upon electrical and atmospheric conditions. The display usually follows the breaking out of sun spots, and is attended by a fluttering of the magnetic needle. (6) Ancient Jews had a custom of handing over a shoe to complete a bargain, as in Ruth v., 7, and in the case of a wedding to indicate resignation of parental right over the woman. From this the custom grew, being modified gradually, until now it is merely a bit of jollity.

SILVER COINAGE.—"S. B. L.": Explain the import of the Free Coinage of Silver bill now before Congress.

There is no bill now before Congress for the free coinage of silver. The Wilson bill, now before the House, simply provides for the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. Under the agreement between the free-silver advocates and the opponents of the Sherman law, free-coinage amendments to the Wilson bill will be submitted and voted upon; these will lay before the House propositions for coinage at various ratios between gold and silver. The Voorhees bill in the Senate also provides for the repeal of the purchasing clause. Free-silver coinage, of course, signifies the coinage of silver bullion into silver money without cost to the owner of the bullion.

CLOTURE.—"N. B.": What does the word "cloture" mean? How is it pronounced?

Cloture is the parliamentary closing of a debate in order to secure a vote upon a bill before a legislative assembly. It is a French measure—the word is also French—and was introduced into the House of Commons in 1882. It is similar in result to the "previous question." The Anglicised form of the word is "closure." The French pronunciation is klo-toor. The English pronunciation is klo-tur, according to Webster, the u having the sound of u in "bull."

WEDDING ANNIVERSARIES.—"H. K. N.": What are the fifth, tenth, fifteenth, twentieth, twenty-fifth, and fiftieth anniversaries of a wedding known as? On what anniversary does the iron wedding come?

There are several systems of naming wedding anniversaries. According to the one most in vogue the anniversaries you give are known as wooden tin, crystal, linen, silver, and gold weddings, respectively. The seventy-fifth anniversary is the diamond wedding. Leading jewelers and other authorities are ignorant about any anniversary named the iron wedding.

"U. S.": Legally speaking, boys become men at twenty-one. The legal disabilities of "infants" are removed and the "infants" "become of age" at periods of life ranging greatly in various countries. In a few of the States in this country a girl becomes of age at eighteen, but in most at twenty-one, the age for a boy. In some European countries the ages range as high as twenty-five. In most countries girls are freed from the legal disabilities of infants at an earlier age than are boys.

BLEACHING POWDER.—"J. R. T.": What are the ingredients of bleaching powder? What is the value of bleaching powder as a disinfectant?

Bleaching powder may be regarded as a mixture of slaked lime and a double salt of calcium chloride and calcium hypochlorite. It is made by exposing slaked lime to the action of chlorine. It is the main agent used in bleaching textile fabrics. As a disinfectant it is powerful and convenient.

"BOHEMIANS."—"B.": (1) What was the origin of the word "Bohemians," as applied to journalists and artists? (2) Does THE TIMES undertake to read character from chirography?

(1) The first gypsies who entered France were believed to hail from Bohemia, and were styled Bohemians. The free, unconventional lives of some journalists and some artists so resembled the gypsy life that in a serio-comic way the name "Bohemians" was given to such men. It stuck. (2) No.

SANDPAPER TREE.—"Student": What is the "sandpaper tree"?

It is one of several varieties of the order Dilleniaceæ, having leaves with fibres and surfaces so rough that they can be used like sandpaper. It is found in Guiana and also in the East Indies. The growth in the latter place is known to naturalists as Dillenia scabrella. The tree is one of the greatest curiosities of nature.

"J. L. H.": "Smart" is applied to qualities that are acute, shrewd, and quick, compared with the qualities to which "wise" is applied, "wise" implying profound logic and solid judgment.

"LABOR": You may obtain a copy of the latest report of the United States Labor Commissioner by writing to your Congressman or to the Commissioner at Washington, D. C.

"C. R.": It is permissible for the groom to wear a black cutaway at an afternoon house wedding, but, a Prince Albert is usually considered to be better form.

"A. C. R.": To publish a list of all the United States Consuls and their ports would require more space than can be given in this column.

"L. C. W.": This is the first term of the Hon. Joseph C. Hendrix of Brooklyn as a Representative in Congress.

"W. M. D.": Munkacksy's "Christ Before Pilate" was bought by John Wanamaker.

"H. O.": You will have to consult a lawyer. THE TIMES cannot answer such questions.

MEETINGS AT ASBURY PARK.

Thousands of People Attend the Different Religious Services.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 20.—Large crowds attended the several services in the open air beach auditorium to-day. There were over 3,000 present at the national service. The speakers were the Rev. J. H. Knowles, President of the American Sabbath Union, and ex-Congressman Benjamin Butterworth of Ohio. At the evening service the Rev. Dr. H. A. Cleveland of Indianapolis, late of Philadelphia and Washington, preached to 2,000 people.

The twenty-first anniversary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society was celebrated at Ocean Grove. The anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. S. L. Baldwin of New-York, the Missionary Secretary of the Methodist Episcopal Church. At the afternoon service Dr. Stokes presided, and an address on missions was delivered by Miss Carrie Cushman, who has recently returned from China.

The beach meeting at dusk attracted fully 10,000 worshippers. The sermon at the evening service was preached by the Rev John Handley of Trenton. During the day collections were taken for the missionary cause and several thousand dollars were subscribed.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 16 | Sun sets....6 50 | Moon sets........ A M

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.					
	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k	2 56	Gov. Isl.	3 20	Hell Gate	5 31
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k	3 05	Gov. Isl.	3 38	Hell Gate	5 31
LOW WATER TO-DAY.					
	A M		A M		A M
Sandy H'k	8 50	Gov. Isl.	9 29	Hell Gate	10 57
	P M		P M		P M
Sandy H'k	9 32	Gov. Isl.	10 22	Hell Gate	11 50

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	*Vessels Sail.*
TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 21.		
Colombia, Colon	10:00 A M	12:00 M
TUESDAY, AUG. 22.		
Lahn, Bremen	......	5:00 A M
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Seminole, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.		
Britannic, Liverpool	......	2:00 P M
Muriel, St. Thomas	......	3:00 P M
Saratoga, Havana	......	3:00 P M
Westernland, Antwerp	......	2:00 P M
THURSDAY, AUG. 24.		
City of Augusta, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
Dubbeldam, Rotterdam	......	3:00 P M
Fürst Bismarck, Southampton	......	3:00 P M
Grecian, Glasgow	......	......

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) AUG. 21.—Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Aug. 9; City of Washington, Havana, Aug. 17; City of Para, Colon, Aug. 13; Chester, Southampton, Aug. 12; Ems, Bremen, Aug. 12; Zaandam, Amsterdam, Aug. 9.
TUESDAY, AUG. 22.—Adirondack, Kingston, Aug. 17; Ethiopia, Glasgow, Aug. 10; Mohawk, London, Aug. 11; Noordland, Antwerp, Aug. 12; State of Nebraska, Glasgow, Aug. 12.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23.—Niagara, Havana, Aug. 19; Teutonic, Liverpool, Aug. 16; Weimar, Bremen, Aug. 11.
THURSDAY, AUG. 24.—Europe, London, Aug. 13; Havel, Bremen, Aug. 16; Hekla, Stettin, Aug. 9; Marsala, Hamburg, Aug. 10.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Aug 20.

SS Richmond, Blakeman, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS El Sol, Mason, New-Orleans, with mdse to J. T. Van Sickle.
SS Guyandotte, Walker, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.
SS Nacoochee, Kempton, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.
SS Cottage City, Bennett, Portland, Me., with mdse and passengers to Horatio Hall.
SS Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston, with mdse to H. F. Dimock.
SS Seminole, Robinson, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.
SS Abana, (Br.,) Foreman, Leith Aug. 1 via Dundee, with mdse and passengers to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 9 45 A. M.
SS Kingsdale, (Br.,) Fair, Rodi, &c., July 11, with mdse to Hirzel, Feltmann & Co.—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 8 20 A. M.
SS Weehawken, (Br.,) Manning, Belfast Aug. 8, in ballast to Gustave Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 8 40 A. M.
SS Creole Prince, (Br.,) Hauslip, Demerara, &c., Aug. 5, with mdse and passengers to George Christall. Arrived at the Bar at 11 A. M.
SS Fanita, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Bark Queen of Cambria, (Br.,) Jones, Trinidad June 29 via Hampton Roads, with sugar to Perkins & Welsh—vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young.
Bark Suzanne and Marie, (Fr.,) Armagnac, Tecalulla 32 ds, with mahogany to G. Amsinck & Co.—vessel to master.
Brig H. H. Wright, Satalla River 8 ds, with lumber to Hilton & Dodge—vessel to J. H. Winchester.
WIND—9:30 P M, at Sandy Hook, NE, moderate breeze, cloudy.

Sailed.

SS Discovery, for Baltimore; Karamania, for Liverpool; Ciudad Condal, for Havana; Egyptian Monarch, for London; Vale, for Amsterdam; City of St. Augustine, for Fernandina.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug 20.—North German Lloyd SS Elbe, Capt. von Goessel, from Bremen Aug. 19 for New-York, passed Deal to-day.
SS Paranyba, (Fr.,) Capt. Luca, from New-York Aug. 5 for Dunkirk and Havre, passed Prawle Point to-day.
Cunard Line SS Campania, Capt. Haines, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day.
SS Bayonne, (Br.,) Capt. Payne, from New-York Aug. 6, arr. at London to-day.
General Transatlantic Line SS La Champagne, Capt. Laurent, from New-York Aug. 12, arr. at Havre to-day.
North German Lloyd SS Saale, Capt. Ringk, from New-York Aug. 12 for Bremen, arr. at Southampton to-day.
Guion Line SS Alaska, Capt. Murray, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York to-day at 3 P M.
SS Colorado, (Br.,) Capt. Abbott, sld. from Hull for New-York yesterday.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 26 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA, (except Costa Rica,) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 12 M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Tropea; at *3 P. M. for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans; at 6:30 P. M. for CHINA and JAPAN, per steamer from Vancouver, (letters must be directed "via Vancouver".)

TUESDAY.—At 2 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen; at 1 P. M. for PORTO RICO direct, per steamship Rannoch.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for IRELAND, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Britannic";) at 12 M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Westernland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Westernland";) at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Saratoga, via Havana; at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship City of Dallas, from New-Orleans; at 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

THURSDAY.—At 12 M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Dubbeldam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Dubbeldam.")

SATURDAY.—At 12:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 12:30 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Etruria";) at 2:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam";) at 6 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 11 A. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship City of Washington, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Washington"; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, also JACMEL and AUX-CAYES HAITI, per steamship Adirondack; at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, also SAVANILLA, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 12 M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Endeavor; at 1 P. M. (supplementary 2:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Chester, via Southampton; at 2 P. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 12 P. M. for CAPE COLONY and NATAL direct, per steamship Constance.

Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. *25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *9 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Lucania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia, via Vancouver, (specially addressed only,) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 18, 1893.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St. and Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter — Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
DALY'S, Broadway and 30th St.—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40th St.—8:15—Liberty Hall.
GARDEN, Madison Av. and 27th St.—8:30—Vaudeville.
GRAND OPERA, 23d St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Span of Life.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway and 29th St.—8:00—Variety.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
LYCEUM THEATRE, 4th Av. and 23d St.—8:15—Captain Lettarblair.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—8:30—The New South.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St. and 4th Av.—9:00 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.—Art Exhibition.
POLO GROUNDS, 155th St. and 8th Av.—4:00—Cleveland vs. New-York.
STAR, Broadway and 13th St.—8:15.—The Player.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS—POSTPAID.

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NOTICES.

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The only up-town office of THE TIMES is at 1,269 Broadway, near Thirty-second Street.

THE DAILY TIMES can be had in London at Low's Exchange, 57 Charing Cross, Trafalgar Square.

THE TIMES does not return rejected manuscripts.

Liberal commissions to club agents.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 21, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, rain, with high winds.

It may be that the poor population of the east side are feeling the pressure of hard times and a lack of their customary amount of employment, but the disorderly demonstrations of the Anarchists and Socialists who assume to speak and act for them, and who are trying to stir them to violence, are not to be taken as evidence of it. These pestilent fellows are only using what they regard as a favorable opportunity for fomenting discontent and disturbance. It is pretty trying to the American citizen to have a lot of aliens of the lowest grade, whom we would much prefer not to have coming to this country at all, parading, under the lead of agitators who come here only to make mischief, as unemployed and destitute working people, and complaining of their oppressed and downtrodden condition because they cannot escape their share in a depression from which all are suffering and which springs from causes that these poor deluded wretches are doing their utmost to aggravate.

It is well known that for many years emigrants who had reason to expect that they would not be permitted to land at our ports have been shipped to this country by way of Canadian ports and have entered by crossing the boundary. The reports of the Board of Charities of this State show that for the last ten years paupers have been sent to the cities and almshouses and asylums of New-York by the Canadian route. It appears that transatlantic steamship companies are now advertising in Europe that they can procure the admission into this country of persons whom our laws are designed to exclude by carrying them to ports in Canada. The Superintendent of Immigration intends to visit Canada within a few days, and to propose to the transportation companies the maintenance of a system of inspection that will thwart the purposes of those who may undertake to evade the provisions of our immigration laws. Fortunately, the Marine Hospital Bureau has stationed a Sanitary Inspector at Quebec, so that the admission of emigrants suffering from contagious or infectious diseases can be prevented. We do not know whether the bureau has an agent at Halifax, but we are inclined to think that there should be one at that port. The Canadian authorities intend, of course, to prevent the admission of infected persons, but it is desirable that there should be an inspection by agents of our own Government of immigrants who are on their way to places on this side of the boundary.

The remarkable results recently achieved with smokeless powder in a service field gun at Sandy Hook have now been supplemented with still higher velocities in the segmental wire gun. The powder thus tried is the Leonard, an American invention, and the result is certainly promising for the development of either this or some other American powder which can be used in field pieces, naval guns, and the new magazine small arm. Foreign countries have made greater advances than ours in this particular. The French and the Germans have for years employed smokeless powder in guns of various calibres and have used it in regular service. The British are well enough satisfied with their cordite to have recently invited proposals for its manufacture in large quantities. Yet no American smokeless powder has yet been regularly adopted either in the army or the navy, although both have inventions under consideration which are of good promise. The recent successes at Sandy Hook are encouraging, although of course other elements—such as permanency or keeping qualities—must be considered, as well as the producing of high velocities with moderate pressures. The Brown segmental gun was constructed for unusual pressures, but the field gun tried with the smokeless powder was the one used in the service.

The "convention" at Sylvan Beach which on Saturday adopted a platform and nominated candidates for State offices in the name of the "Populist Party" represented the same old Protean organization of cranky malcontents that has appeared from time to time as the Greenback Party and the Labor Party. To the credit of the workingmen of the State, it never gets many of their votes by parading in their name. There was the same display of ignorance of economic and political principles, the same extravagant demands, the same effort to combine incongruous elements in the hope of getting strength and with the effect of creating weakness, that we have seen and heard from time to time ever since the war. "Populist" is as good a name as any other this year for this haphazard collection of those abnormal members of the body politic whose cerebrations fail to follow the lines of reason and common sense.

CONTRACTION THROUGH SILVER COINAGE.

Numerically the largest, though not the most influential, class of the advocates of free silver coinage are those who desire the unlimited admission of silver to the mints to produce an inflation of the currency. "Cheap money" is their cry, cheap dollars and more of them, their desire. These friends of silver ought to study attentively the abstract of the last reports of the national banks to the Controller of the Currency. The figures presented by the Controller in the table which we published on Friday contain a valuable lesson for the silver inflationists. To be sure, the Sherman act is not a free-coinage measure. It is substantially that, however, since the Treasury purchases of 54,000,000 ounces of silver annually absorb about nine-tenths of the entire product of the American mines after deducting that part which is used in the arts. What has been the behavior of the circulating medium of the country under the operation of this law? Mr. HORACE WHITE, in his article in the August *Forum*, calls attention to the fact that, while up to July 1, 1893, Treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver bullion to the amount of $140,661,694 had gone into circulation, our net export of gold from the time of the passage of the Sherman act to July 1 was $141,017,158. The output of the Treasury notes was more than counterbalanced by the outgo of gold.

The Controller's reports make a still more significant showing of what has happened to the currency under the Sherman act. We publish below a brief table in which a comparison is made between the principal items of the statements showing the condition of all the banks in the country on July 12, 1892, and July 12, 1893:

	July 12, 1892.	*July 12, 1893.*
Individual deposits	$1,753,339,679	$1,556,761,230
Loans and discounts	2,127,757,191	2,005,335,825
Specie	229,320,480	186,761,173
Legal tenders	113,915,016	95,833,677
Circulating notes	141,061,533	155,070,821
Notes and bills re-discounted	9,181,650	29,940,438

Our silver friends will observe that the deposits of the national banks have in the year fallen off 196 millions, and of this great sum 193 millions has been withdrawn since May 4. The money thus taken from the banks has not been used to build new railroads and factories or to develop the resources of the country. It has been hoarded and as completely withdrawn from circulation as though it had been consumed by fire. The loans and discounts of the banks have been contracted to the enormous amount of $122,000,000. This means that a great deal less business is doing in the country to-day than was doing a year ago. This truth, moreover, is made very clearly apparent by the shrinkage in the bank clearings of all the Clearing Houses of the United States which, as shown by the *Financial Chronicle*, were for the week ending Aug. 19, 1892, $1,015,559,633, while for the week ending Aug. 19, 1893, they were only $763,865,755—a shrinkage of 24.8 per cent. In the two great cash items of the banks, specie and legal tenders, there has been a falling off of $60,000,000 as compared with July 12, 1892. Circulation, the only item in which an increase is shown, has risen $14,000,000 through the recent putting out of new notes. The terrible financial distress of the country is strikingly shown by the item "notes and bills re-discounted," which are by the statement of July 12, 1893, very nearly $30,000,000, as against $9,000,000 in 1892. This item of re-discounts is the largest ever recorded in a bank statement since the organization of the national banks, the highest previous record being that of Dec. 19, 1890, just after the Baring failure, which amounted to $25,598,405.

These startling changes in the condition of the banks as here recorded are directly due to fear caused by the continued compulsory purchase of silver by the United States Treasury. Here and there a Republican, anxious to make a bit of party capital, may be heard to declare that the existing apprehension is not due to the Sherman act, but to the tariff policy of the Democratic Party. This is untrue, and known to be untrue by those who make the assertion. Fear of tariff disturbances does not cause money to be withdrawn from the banks to be hoarded. On the contrary, it would cause idle money to accumulate in the banks through the disinclination of the manufacturers to employ their capital in maintaining or increasing their output. The withdrawal of these immense sums from the channels of trade is a severe contraction of the currency. It is a contraction more sudden than we have often experienced. If a limited coinage of silver contracts the currency to an extent which results in a shrinkage of 25 per cent. in the business of the country in a year's time, what would be the consequences of unlimited free coinage and the resulting establishment of silver monometallism?

MR. DOLAN'S OPINIONS.

Mr. THOMAS DOLAN of Philadelphia, a well-known manufacturer and Republican, has published in a Philadelphia newspaper some excellent remarks about the cause of the prevailing stringency and depression and the remedy that should be applied. These remarks are noticeable and important, not only because of Mr. DOLAN's prominence as a protected manufacturer and as the President of the high-tariff association known as the Manufacturers' Club, but also because they indicate that he has recently given up and repudiated the opinions which have been expressed and the doctrines which have been taught industriously in a journal published by the association of which he is the President, and edited under the direction and supervision of himself as an influential member of a publication committee of five persons.

We quote from Mr. DOLAN's remarks in the *Inquirer* as follows:

"I believe that confidence will be restored to the financial community by the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act. The special session was called for the express purpose of affording relief and allaying apprehension, and, as patriotic representatives of the American people, I am confident that the Congressmen will lay aside selfish interests and political motives and devote themselves to the adoption of measures which will impart renewed faith in our commercial enterprises.

"I believe that the depression is almost wholly due to the silver policy. If the alarm was due to the victory of the Democrats, why was it not manifested last November? The people knew then as well as they know now that it was within the power of the new Administration to repeal the tariff laws, yet no uneasiness was felt. In fact, in the woolen business everything went along swimmingly until the 1st of July.

"Orders came in good and strong for Fall goods. The situation was like this: Manufacturers had the benefit of the McKinley act, which kept out foreign competitors, while they were able to buy raw material at lower prices than during the previous year. Conditions were thus favorable, and with the good demand everything was prosperous until the silver craze upset the country.

"The agitation about silver started last Winter, when gold began to leave this country, and it has been kept up with such persistence that the alarm has become universal. As this is the prime reason of our troubles, it would seem, therefore, that legislation which will remove this cause will produce the desired effect."

He also asserts that depression in the iron trade has been caused, not by fear of tariff revision, but by overproduction, and goes on to say:

"It appears to me that it is entirely wrong for the Republicans to keep harping away upon the same old campaign tactics. The Democrats have fully three years in which to right matters, and if the Republicans insist that the present depression is due to fear regarding the tariff, when business becomes brighter the Democrats will claim all of the credit, and assert that better times are due to whatever changes in the tariff laws they may have enacted. This country is just as rich as it was six months ago. The harvests are bountiful, the needs of consumers are just as great, and as soon as Congress enacts the proper laws I look for a complete restoration of confidence which will cause the tide of prosperity again to sweep over the land."

The weekly organ of Mr. DOLAN's high-tariff association is called the *Manufacturer*. It is published in Philadelphia, but, so far as the arguments and assertions of its editorial articles are concerned, it might be both published and edited in Denver or Nevada. For two or three months those arguments and assertions have been in flat contradiction of the remarks of Mr. DOLAN, which we have republished above. We take the following samples from the columns of this weekly journal, published and edited under the supervision of Mr. DOLAN, and professing to represent the opinions and interests of the manufacturers of Philadelphia:

"Were the Silver-Purchase act repealed next week there would be no improvement in business." [June 24.]

"Mr. CLEVELAND's advent to office has dealt to American business a blow that has made it reel." [June 24.]

"This is the cause of all the trouble that has befallen business. The people do not know if the Democratic Party will keep its promises or not, but they fear that it will. It will be a grave misfortune if the Democrats shall be permitted to obscure the plainly apparent fact by denouncing the silver purchases as the cause of the trouble." [June 24.]

"The Democratic Party won in the contest of November, and it is now in full control of the Government. The result is that the Nation has entered upon such a period of depression as it has not observed since 1857." [July 8.]

"It is useless to attempt to place the blame for this condition of things upon the silver purchases. The trouble began when the Democratic Party obtained control of the Government, and it is due to that fact alone." [July 8.]

"If the answer be that repeal of the Silver-Purchase act will improve the business and financial conditions existing here, then it must be said that this is a sheer delusion."—[July 8.]

"The total practical result of the [silver purchase] law beyond dispute has been beneficent. If we are to have stability for commerce and safety for our interests, it is imperatively required that we should choose between gold monometallism and resolute adherence to silver, even if we shall be brought to the single silver standard. We have no doubt at all that the suffering of the people with gold alone will be acute and terrible." [July 8.]

"The control of the machinery of the Government has passed into the hands of a party which is pledged to give the country free trade, and this single fact fully accounts for the hard times, the prevalent distrust, the scarcity of money, and the multiplying failures." [July 15.]

"The trouble with the finances is due solely to the threat of tariff reform." [July 29.]

"The commercial depression is due, not at all to the silver purchases, but to the success at the polls of a political party which is pledged to make war upon domestic industry." [July 29.]

"The movement for the demonetization of silver was the result of a British conspiracy to obtain from us at unnaturally low prices the cotton, wheat, silver, and other commodities produced by us. Either the wits of American editors are not sharp or these persons have deliberately lent themselves to promotion of the British purpose to feed Englishmen and run English cotton mills at the expense of the American people." [July 29.]

"It is useless to expect from him [President CLEVELAND] anything but a shuffling attempt to place the blame upon our pitiful purchases of silver, which is as reasonable as to place it upon the variations of the weather." [Aug. 5.]

In the issue for Aug. 12 the arguments and assertions are the same, and for the last two months the *Manufacturer* has diligently catered to the desires of the Nevada school of statesmen with respect to the coinage question. There are associated with Mr. DOLAN in the Publication Committee Messrs. JAMES DOBSON, BENJAMIN ALLEN, JOHN H. LORIMER, and CHARLES HEBER CLARK. Now that he has repudiated and attacked the opinions and arguments of the *Manufacturer*, we shall expect to find the course of that journal hereafter more in harmony with his enlightened and patriotic views.

THE DEBATE IN THE HOUSE.

It is very natural to feel discontent, and even disgust, with the amount of time consumed in the debate in the House of Representatives over the repeal of the Sherman law and the counter-propositions of the silver men. The cost is very great and almost incalculable. Those who know what are the consequences of delay know that they will fall heavily in every direction and most heavily on those who are least responsible. But it is not time wholly wasted. The debate is doing a very important and thorough work in the way of education. We do not know that it will change many votes in the House, though we think that it will change some, but it will have a very strong influence upon the minds of the people in those parts of the country where this question has been least understood. There has not been a period of talk in the House in many years that has, despite the small attendance and the number of prepared speeches, given rise to so much real debate. The members on both sides have felt more keenly than is at all usual the responsibility resting upon them. The fact of distress throughout the land is one that cannot be ignored or put to one side. It forces itself upon the attention of all. There is not much chance for mere abstract disquisition or for that partisan twisting of phrases which is more barren than abstractions. Every speaker is pretty closely held to the question which is not only before the House, but before the country.

The temper of the House also has thus far been excellent. There has been some demagogism, some rash appeal to passion and to sectional feeling, but not so much as might have been expected, and the speakers who have indulged in this sort of talk have not been well received and have been made rather uncomfortable. One thing that has been very important in its effect on the House has been the fact that the question to be settled divides the majority party, and both wings of that party feel that fact very deeply.

The silver men, with perhaps more audacity than sincerity, through Mr. BLAND, served notice at the outset that an unconditional repeal of the act of 1890 would be regarded by them as relieving them from the obligations of allegiance to the Democracy. Mr. BLAND even went so far as to intimate that they were ready to make protectionism the alternative to unlimited coinage, and to support the former if they could not get the latter. As unlimited coinage is almost the only condition they have submitted to the repeal bill—the only one, in fact, except the revival of the coinage act of 1878, which is not to be seriously thought of—this was in effect a challenge to the anti-silver men to face the disruption of the party. Perhaps it was a surprise to Mr. BLAND and his immediate friends to find the anti-silver men take up that challenge. They have not done so defiantly or in any angry feeling or without frank expressions of regret that they should be forced to do so. But they have clearly and firmly taken it up and replied that unlimited silver coinage is not a test of loyalty to the National Democracy, and ought not and shall not be made one.

This is really a matter of very great and permanent importance, not only to the Democratic Party and to those whose fortunes are linked with its fortunes, but for the whole American people. In regard to the commercial policy of the Nation, the Democratic Party is the party of progress, the party of true nationality, the party of the future. It is so in spirit and aim, and it is so in the general measures that it proposes to apply. It is pledged to free the industry and commerce of the United States from the narrow restrictions of a policy which we have outgrown, if it was ever of real use to us. It is pledged to open to the United States the markets of the world and to give to every class of our people the untrammeled enjoyment of the advantages to which their energy, skill, and intelligence entitle them. To the world's trade a perfectly sound currency is absolutely essential. If the Democratic Party were weak enough to enact unlimited coinage of silver, nothing that they could do to emancipate trade would begin to compensate for that terrible blunder. Nor that alone—they would be made powerless to do anything for the emancipation of trade. That issue would be instantly set aside by the people, the issue of sound money would be taken up, and the party responsible for the debasement of the currency would promptly and for a long, long time be driven from power. The sound-money Democrats, in accepting Mr. BLAND's challenge, have not only acted with patriotism, but with the most practical and fruitful partisan sagacity.

THE LEE MANTLE CASE.

The attention of the country has been so absorbed in the one object for which Congress is now in session that little interest has been shown in LEE MANTLE's claim to a seat in the Senate, though it involves a question of some importance, and upon its decision depends the right of three States to a full representation in that body. The Senate has been debating the matter in a perfunctory way and has agreed to take a vote upon it to-day. The vote will be taken on a motion to seat Mr. MANTLE in accordance with the recommendation of a report of a majority of the Committee on Privileges and Elections submitted by Senator HOAR at the special session last March. There was an adverse report submitted by Mr. VANCE, the Chairman of the committee, for the minority of its members.

The facts in the case will be readily recalled. There was a "dead-lock" on the Senatorial election in the Legislature of Montana at the regular session last Winter, and it finally adjourned without choosing a Senator, though the term of the incumbent was to expire on the 4th of March. After that date, on the assumption that a vacancy had "happened" during the recess of the Legislature, the Governor of the State appointed Mr. MANTLE to fill such vacancy. Precisely the same state of things had occurred in Washington and Wyoming. In the former State the Governor appointed Mr. JOHN B. ALLEN to fill the vacancy, and in the latter Mr. A. C. BECKWITH was appointed. Mr. BECKWITH afterward "resigned," and the Governor of Wyoming is said to be awaiting the decision of the Mantle case before acting with reference to another appointment. A special interest attaches to these cases because Montana and Wyoming are reckoned as "silver States," while the position of Mr. ALLEN on the silver question is regarded as doubtful, and the vote on the repeal of the silver-purchase law may be affected by the result.

The argument in support of Mr. MANTLE's claim is based chiefly on the contention that it was the intent of the Constitution that every State should be at all times represented by two Senators, and that that was the main reason for authorizing the Executive of a State to fill vacancies happening when the Legislature was not in session. On the other hand, it is maintained that it was the purpose to have Senators chosen by the Legislatures, and to permit Governors to make appointments only when the Legislatures had no opportunity to elect, as in the case of vacancies happening unexpectedly by death or resignation when they were not in session. A failure or refusal to elect at a regular session, when a term is about to expire, does not, it is claimed, constitute such a vacancy as the Executive of a State is empowered to fill by appointment, and to accept such appointment as valid would open the door to a serious abuse in encouraging party contentions to prevent election by a Legislature when it has not a majority in full political accord with the Governor.

All the precedents that can be cited seem to sustain this latter position, beginning with a case in Delaware as far back as 1794. There have been several instances of the failure of Legislatures to elect, and in most of them it was assumed that the Governor had no power to appoint, and the vacancies continued until elections were subsequently made. In the two or three instances in which the Governors did assume to appoint, including the early Delaware case, the Senate refused to seat the appointees, and the principle has been regarded as established that valid appointments cannot be made on the expiration of terms, where the Legislature has had an opportunity to elect and has failed.

The only case that has the appearance of an exception is that of BELL of New-Hampshire in 1879, and in that the circumstances were peculiar. A new Constitution went into effect in that State in October, 1878, and a Legislature was chosen under the old Constitution in March to hold its regular session in June of that year, and another was elected under the new Constitution in November for a term of two years, to hold its first session in June, 1879. The term of Senator WADLEIGH expired with March 3, 1879. The question whether the Legislature of 1878 was the one to elect WADLEIGH's successor was referred to the United States Senate itself and decided in the negative. The decision was acted upon, and in March, 1879, before the meeting of the next Legislature, BELL was appointed and seated; but even those who favored this course, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, acknowledged the validity of the general principle that had been established by previous precedents. If precedent is followed, Mr. MANTLE will not be seated, and Montana, Wyoming, and Washington will have only one Senator each until their Legislatures perform their constitutional duty. If Mr. MANTLE is seated it will be a radical change in the practice of the Senate in such cases and will establish a new principle in the construction of the Constitution of the United States with reference to the appointment of Senators.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador at Washington, is at the Victoria.

—Baron Ketteler, German Chargé d'Affaires at Washington, is at the Cambridge.

—The Maharajah of Kapurthala and his suite arrived at the Waldorf last evening from Washington. They will sail for England on Thursday next in the steamship Fürst Bismarck.

A Costly Pension Error.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In October, 1890, it was decided by the Department of the Interior that claims under the Disability Pension act of June 27, 1890, should be adjudicated and rated as those of service origin. Accordingly, Gen. Raum placed 350,000 invalid pensioners upon the roll under this act, or 78 2-10 per cent. of that class of claims acted upon. In January, 1893, Gen. Bussey issued an order, quite similar to the one issued by Secretary Smith in the Bennett case, that pensions should be awarded only to those claimants who established a permanent disability that incapacitated them from the performance of the manual labor necessary for their support. Under this order Commissioner Raum reduced his rate of admission of the same class of invalid claims to 33 5-10 per cent., practically acknowledging that he had placed upon the roll two and one-third times as many names as belonged there.

Had the order of January, 1893, been issued in October, 1890, Gen. Raum would have issued pensions to 150,000 instead of to 350,000 invalid claimants under the new law, a difference of 200,000 pensioners, who are now receiving an average pension of $10 per month, or $120 per year, aggregating an annual draft upon the Treasury of $24,000,000. Their first payments, being the respective sums due from the dates of filing of applications to dates of certificates issued, Gen. Raum reports as averaging $118.90, or $23,780,000. These 200,000 improperly-admitted pensioners have each drawn $10 per month pension for an average of eighteen months, aggregating to June 30, 1893, the large sum of $36,000,000.

The unfortunate error of misconstruing the law had to the close of last fiscal year resulted in an irrecoverable loss of $59,780,000, and every quarter $6,000,000 is paid out to men having no legal right to receive it. H. T. J.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19, 1893.

COUNT AGAINST FREE COINAGE

SECRETARY CARLISLE FURNISHES SOME TELLING FIGURES.

Cost to the Country to Carry Out the Provisions of Senator Vest's Measures—Advocates of the Repeal of the Sherman Law Buying Clause Confident of Winning Their Point—Possible Majority in the House—Weighty Speakers Who Will Be Heard in Favor of Repeal.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—The week opens with the advocates of the repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law more confident than ever that repeal is a matter of the near future.

Some of the members of the House who have taken an active part in the movement to restore the confidence of the country assert to-night that the majority in the House for repeal will not fall short of forty. This is ten more than they were willing to claim a week ago, and it illustrates the prevailing sentiment in this city.

One of the straws which indicate the decided change in the situation since last week was furnished this morning by a local paper which last Sunday printed on its first page a two-column article to the effect that the purchasing clause of the Sherman law would not be repealed except as the result of a compromise providing for free coinage at an increased ratio. This article was headed, "The True Situation."

To-day, under the caption "The Present Situation," the same paper acknowledges that the silver men are "involved in a situation from which it will be difficult for them to extricate themselves."

This sage conclusion is the result of a perusal of a letter which Secretary Carlisle has written to Senator Voorhees, in which the statement is made that it will cost the country between $112,000,000 and $113,000,000 to carry out the provisions of Senator Vest's Free Coinage bill. The text of this letter is given with the dispatch. The letter will be read to the Senate by Senator Voorhees on Tuesday, who will follow it with an explanation of his course in deciding to stand for unconditional repeal.

Apparently some of the gentlemen who favor the passage of the bill introduced by Senator Vest and indorsed by the minority of the Senate Finance Committee have overlooked the question of the expense to the Government it would entail if enacted into law.

Mr. Carlisle says in effect that the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 20 to 1, or at any increased ratio, is practically impossible, and submits figures in proof of his assertion.

All the sophistry of the silver fanatics will, of course, be invoked as an offset to this presentment by the Secretary of the Treasury, but it follows that the letter will have a decided effect upon the present contest in the Congress.

One Western Representative, who until to-day has been a warm advocate of free coinage on an altered ratio, was asked to-night if he thought his constituents would be apt to pat him on the back if he stood up for a bill which would require the purchase of 2,000 ounces of silver to represent the value of 1,600 ounces under the present system. The Western man said there was evidently necessity for further study of this silver question, and presumably he is turning it over in his mind at this moment.

Some of the best speakers in the House are to take part in the silver debate this week, and there will be intense interest in the proceedings. Col. John R. Fellows and W. Bourke Cockran of New York are down for speeches in the interest of repeal, and it is safe to say that there will not be standing room in the galleries on the days they have the floor.

One week from to-morrow public interest will be transferred to the Senate, where the real fight on the question of repeal is to occur. The silver Senators have already made known the weakness of their position by their threats to prevent action. If they had a majority of the Senate it stands to reason that they would be willing to permit a vote to be taken after a full debate. Instead they are threatening to filibuster for an indefinite period if the Senate will not agree to a compromise. They will undoubtedly seek to prolong the debate on the bill introduced by Senator Voorhees which provides for an increase in the circulation of national banks, and their friends continue to assert that they will endeavor to amend this bill so that the necessity for the repeal of the Sherman purchasing provision will not be necessary.

In the face of their confessed weakness, as expressed in their determination to prevent a vote on the question of unconditional repeal, it does not seem at all probable that they will succeed in getting any of their ideas incorporated in the Voorhees bill. Those who have looked the field over carefully say without hesitation that in filibustering lies the main hope of the silver Senators.

The letter of Secretary Carlisle to Senator Voorhees was as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1893.

The Hon. Daniel W. Voorhees, United States Senate:

SIR: Referring to your conversation relative to the probable cost incident to the change from the present coining ratio between gold and silver (1 to 16 for the standard silver dollars and 1 to 14.95 for subsidiary silver) to a ratio of 1 to 20, you are respectfully informed that the number of silver dollars coined since 1878 aggregates 419,332,450.

Without any allowance for abrasion and loss incident to melting the same, the coining value of these dollars at the ratio of 20 to 1 would be $333,222,162, or $84,110,288 less than their present face value.

To recoin these dollars at a ratio of 20 to 1 would require the addition of 81,376,700 ounces of new bullion, which, at the average price paid for silver under the act of July 14, 1890, ($0.93¼,) would cost $75,883,700.

In addition to this, I estimate that there would be a loss from abrasion and in the melting of these dollars of at least $3,000,000, which amount, together with the difference in the face value of the coins, ($84,110,288,) would have to be reimbursed to the Treasury by an appropriation for that purpose.

From the fact that the silver dollars are distributed throughout the country it would be necessary as they are redeemed at the several Sub-Treasuries to transport them to the mints. And the expense of transportation for $300,000,000, the amount outside of the stock on hand at the Sub-Treasuries and mints at Philadelphia, San Francisco, and New-Orleans, would average at least 1½ per cent., or $4,500,000.

I therefore estimate the cost of recoining the silver dollars already coined as follows: New bullion to be added, $75,883,700; loss by abrasion and melting, $3,000,000; cost of coinage, (labor, material, &c.,) $6,290,000; copper for alloy, $68,200; transportation of dollars to mints, $4,500,000. Total, $89,741,900.

The stock of subsidiary silver coin in the country is estimated at $77,000,000, which at full weight would contain 55,699,875 ounces of fine silver. This amount, at a ratio of 1 to 20, would coin $55,843,802, or $21,156,197 less than the present face value.

To recoin $77,000,000 of subsidiary silver into an equal amount of fractional coin at a ratio of 20 to 1 would require the addition of 18,797,625 fine ounces, which, at 93¼ cents per fine ounce, the average price paid for silver under the act of July 14, 1890, would cost $17,528,785.

There would be a loss of about 2½ per cent. by abrasion from the face value, or about $1,925,000.

I would, therefore, estimate the cost of recoining the subsidiary silver in the country at a ratio of 20 to 1, as follows:

New bullion	$17,528,785
Loss by abrasion	1,925,000
Cost of coinage, (labor, materials, &c.)	2,500,000
Copper for alloy	15,636
Cost of transportation	1,155,000
Total	$23,124,421
Recapitulation—Estimated cost of recoining silver dollars	$89,741,900
Estimated cost of recoining subsidiary silver	23,124,421
Total	$112,866,321

Very respectfully, J. G. CARLISLE, Secretary.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Among the veteran editors of the country Albert G. Tenney, for thirty-five years past editor and publisher of the Brunswick (Me.) *Telegraph*, holds an honored position. He is now closely approaching his eightieth birthday, in fair health, and with undiminished enthusiasm in his chosen life-work. In early life he was connected with newspapers in Baltimore and Boston. Of late years he has had an assistant in the work of issuing the *Telegraph*, but that gentleman's name has recently disappeared from the subordinate place it held at the head of the editorial page, while the paper, under the senior editor's sole management, retains its sprightliness and vivacity.

—The fair and radiant maidens who have been selected as the loveliest of their sex in their several States to take part in the tableaus at the Confederate Veterans' reunion in Birmingham, Ala., in September are Miss Elizabeth Clarke of Virginia, Miss Kate Cantwell of North Carolina, Miss Sara Simrall of Kentucky, Miss Nellie Fewell of Mississippi, Miss Elizabeth Pasco of Florida, Miss Meta Orr Jackson of Tennessee, Miss Lily McGee of Arkansas, Miss Carrie Toney Cochran of Alabama, Miss Caroline Gordon of Georgia, and Miss Lena Laurens Chisholm of South Carolina.

—Dr. William Everett's twice-repeated phrase, "Deposit me in a cavity," in his speech in the House on Friday, tickled some of the Congressmen, who were familiar with the stories of Boston's modified slang vocabulary, but were not quite prepared to hear "Put me in a hole" thus translated into the cultured language of the Hub by a new Representative, even though so competent and authoritative.

—Mrs. Julia M. Dewey, who has been for five years past Principal of the City Training School for Teachers, in Lowell, Mass., has been appointed Superintendent of Schools in North Adams, Mass., in the place of A. D. Miner, resigned. The training school in Lowell was organized under her direction, and is the largest school of its class in the State. Mrs. Dewey is a graduate of Mount Holyoke Seminary.

—The Hon. John I. Blair, the generous and respected citizen of Blairstown, N. J., will celebrate to-morrow his ninety-first birthday, and will present to the town which bears his name and where he has resided for seventy years a steel bridge across the meadow to the railroad station, to take the place of the present wooden structure. The bridge will be about 550 feet long and cost $3,000.

—A movement is on foot in South Carolina to have John C. Calhoun's body, with the sarcophagus erected over it by the State Legislature some years ago, removed from St. Philips's neglected graveyard in Charleston to Fort Hill, where was his home and where the college he wished for has lately been established.

SMALL TALK.

—If you wish to talk about absent-mindedness you may instance the man in Lewiston, Me., who, the other day, entered an office, transacted some business, and went out, leaving a package done up in a piece of newspaper on a desk. The tenant of the office saw it, thought the man would return for it, and let it lie. But the man came not back, and examination showing that the package contained greenbacks, it was placed in the safe and a boy was sent to hunt up the owner. Then the man came back hastily for the package, and said there was nearly $4,000 in it. Four thousand dollars in bills most men would not be apt to forget in these days.

—A Hartford paper is much perturbed by the report that the Governor of Connecticut intends to review the State troops at the Niantic encampment from an open barouche. It valiantly calls upon the thought to perish, and says it would be depressing to the State soldiers, who have seen the superb figures of Buckingham, Jewell, Hawley, Bigelow, Walker, and Bulkeley on horseback, to march by Gov. Morris sitting in a four-wheeled carriage.

—The Connecticut Insurance Department has published a pamphlet containing all the laws relative to insurance and insurance companies which have been enacted by the Legislature of that State since 1887. Copies are to be forwarded by the department to all insurance companies doing business in the State and to their local agents, and it is stated that copies may be had on application by other persons interested in the business.

—A Western Senator is said to be slightly nettled by a published announcement that he intends to make a big speech on the silver question, and to have asserted that "the statement was started by some newspaper man without foundation." A newspaper man without foundation must be in a very sorry plight indeed.

—As an inducement to secure a good attendance, it was advertised that a whip would be given to each adult person present at the close of an auction sale of buggies in Minneapolis one day last week.

NUGGETS.

—The study of history undoubtedly improves the mind, but the average man can't make so much money out of it as he can by studying the peculiarities and foibles of contemporary mankind.—*Somerville Journal.*

—Jack—Pa, is gent an abbreviation of a gentleman?

Pa—No; it's generally an exaggeration of all his faults with an abbreviation of his virtues.—*Vogue.*

—It is a pity those distinguished foreigners who are going to visit the wheat fields of the Northwest cannot be induced to bring along enough ready cash to move the crops.—*Minneapolis Tribune.*

—"I see Dr. Edwards says the lake flies are *ephemera*," said a lake front cottager. "I think he is mistaken. They are unmistakably a *horribilia nuisancia*."—*Chautauqua Assembly Herald.*

New Girl—What does your papa like for breakfast?

Little Mabel—He always likes most anything that we haven't got.—*Good News.*

Customer—How is this? You have charged me twice the usual price for shaving.

Barber—My razor was dull, and it took me twice as long.—*New-York Weekly.*

—"When are you going to the fair?"

"Don't just know. We've written five letters to some cousins out there, but don't get an answer."—*Brooklyn Life.*

—"Your daughter is without a peer."

"Yes, I took her over to England, but she failed to catch one."—*Pittsburg Post.*

SWEPT OVER THE DEATH LINE

Edward Brennan Loses His Life at the American Falls.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Edward Brennan, whose home is at 1,780 Washington Avenue, New-York, went out on the river in a sailboat at noon to-day. While off Grass Island he attempted to fasten his craft to a passing steam yacht. In so doing his boat was overturned and he was thrown into the water.

The crew of the yacht tried to save him, and followed him down as far as they dared toward the "death line," but finally had to give up, as Brennan disappeared just before reaching the white line of breakers.

His body has gone over the American Falls, and it is thought will hardly be recovered until some days pass.

Brennan was about twenty-six years old and had been boarding at the Hotel Atlantique.

Edward P. Brennan was a son of P. F. Brennan, 1,780 Washington Avenue, New-York City. He was a bricklayer by trade and was in the employ of A. C. Douglass, a contractor of this city. For a month prior to the accident he had been working on the tunnel which is being built by the Niagara Falls Power Company at Niagara Falls. He was twenty-three years of age and unmarried.

One More Candidate for Senator.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 20.—The candidacy of A. B. Cummins of Des Moines for the United States Senate was announced to-day. This makes a field of four on the Republican side—Hepburn, Year, Cummins, and Stone.

WORST STORM OF THE SEASON

THIS CITY THE CENTRE OF A LONG AND HEAVY RAINFALL.

Forecaster Dunn Could Not Tell Whence It Came, so Called It a Local Thunderstorm—Much Damage in New-Jersey and on Long Island—Train on the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad in Danger from a Washout—Death Brought by Lightning.

Thoroughly drenched and dripping, from the Battery to Harlem, New-York emerged from the flood early yesterday afternoon. It was the greatest rainstorm of the year, and one of the greatest that has occurred in this vicinity in many years.

The rain began to fall at 7 o'clock Saturday night, and it was 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon when the floodgates were finally closed. For eighteen hours the water poured down almost continuously, sometimes in sheets. Thunder and lightning accompanied the rain from the beginning of the storm until the end.

Most storms come from somewhere, but this storm was like little Topsy, it "just growed." It even fooled Forecaster Dunn's barometer. Mr. Dunn himself spent several hours yesterday poring over his maps and weather instruments, but he could find no trace of the storm before it got here. So he described it in his book as a local thunderstorm.

The total rainfall was 1 8-10 inches. The wind attained a maximum velocity of twenty-five miles an hour and blew most of the time from the northeast, shifting occasionally to the east.

All Saturday night the rain kept coming down in torrents, and the brilliant electrical display lasted until daybreak. At times, as dawn approached, the thunder was very heavy.

The cannonading continued at intervals yesterday, and at noon the water was falling in a flood. The storm stopped suddenly soon after 1 o'clock, and then it blew up cold and the sky put on a Fall appearance. Heavy, cold, gray clouds kept out the sun for an hour, but finally his rays broke through and the day closed in a blaze of glory.

The temperature during the storm ranged from 70° down to 64°. One downpour covered a limited area. New-York was the centre, and the heavy rain reached out about fifty miles in all directions. There was a slight sprinkle in Philadelphia. It was dry through this State, and not a drop fell in Oswego, Rochester, or Buffalo. In Albany it was sprinkling, and there was a slight shower in Boston, to the east, and in Baltimore, to the south. The prospect is for a spell of cool weather.

The storm raged with unusual violence along the south side of Long Island. At Coney Island there was a high wind and much thunder and lightning, and the rain fell in torrents, but no damage was done at any of those places.

In this city many cellars were flooded, but there was no substantial damage to property. Crossings were impassable in many parts of town. On the east side in some places the dirt that had accumulated in the streets was washed on the sidewalks, and the latter, after the rain was over, bore the appearance of having had an effluvium like that of the Nile deposited on them.

The New-Yorkers who went to Port Chester yesterday to witness the ceremony of laying the cornerstone of a new Roman Catholic Church had a narrow escape from a serious accident owing to the storm.

Saturday night the rain washed away 100 feet of the track 600 yards south of the Mount Vernon station of the New-York, New-Haven, and Hartford Railroad.

The train on which the New-York Catholics were traveling left the Grand Central Station at 9 A. M. The signal-tower operator this side of Mount Vernon reported a clear track, and the engineer opened the throttle as he passed the tower.

The first intimation he had of danger came in the shape of warning shouts from the laborers who were engaged in repairing the tracks. Several of the laborers ran toward the rapidly-approaching train, waving their handkerchiefs.

The train was stopped suddenly by air brakes when within a few feet of the break. The passengers were considerably shaken up, but no one was injured.

A temporary track was laid around the washout, and travel was delayed only a short while.

On some parts of Long Island the wind accompanying the rain attained a high velocity. At Port Jefferson streets were torn up, basements flooded, and trees blown down.

The greatest damage done by the storm was in Brooklyn. A great number of cellars were flooded. The water in places came up to the floors of the trolley cars on Saturday night, and timid passengers were standing on the seats, longing for life preservers. In the power houses the engineers had trouble in keeping the water from their boilers. The western part of Brooklyn was in darkness for half an hour, owing to the flooding of the furnaces in the works of the Citizens' Electric Illuminating Company.

The water rose so high in the basement of Dr. Charles M. Bellows's house, 440 Nostrand Avenue, Brooklyn, that the fire in the kitchen range was extinguished.

The flood rushed into the cellars of the tenements 1,433 to 1,445 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, and the people poured out pell-mell into the street, fearing that the foundations of the buildings would be undermined. The police, with difficulty, persuaded the tenants to return.

There was a panic among the inhabitants of a block of houses at Osborn Street and Belmont Avenue, Brooklyn. The water rose above the first floors of the houses, and there was an excited exodus to the street. Many carried out their household effects. A squad of police finally got the people back into the houses.

Alderman Thomas A. Beard's drug store at Lee Avenue and Rutledge Street, Brooklyn, was ruined by the descending torrents leaking through his ceiling.

Some of the lumber in Louis Bossert's mill, at Broadway and Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, got away during the rain and floated off down Broadway and up Lorimer Street.

Great damage was done by the water among the stores at Wallabout Market, Brooklyn.

At noon yesterday lightning struck two of the old oak trees at the One Hundredth Street entrance to Central Park, on the west side. The trees were destroyed.

The storm wrought serious damage in Kings County, particularly in Flatbush, New-Utrecht, Gravesend, and Canarsie. Scores of houses in these four towns were inundated.

In the vicinity of the Kings County Penitentiary are the low lands of Oaklands. Here the homes of Mrs. T. Hosey, Thomas Stewart, Mrs. W. Gaynor, Thomas Collins, and Mrs. S. Doherty were washed away.

A landslide at the Washington Avenue tunnel of the Brooklyn and Brighton Beach Railroad delayed the Saturday night theatre train an hour and fifty minutes.

Traffic was suspended four hours in Flatbush on the Brooklyn and Coney Island electric road. The floods covered the tracks deep with mud and water.

The basement of the handsome new clubhouse of the Knickerbocker Field Club in Flatbush was flooded and much damage was done to the premises.

The bodies of thousands of dead sparrows covered the lawns and walks of the county institutions near Flatbush.

Many of the principal roads in King's County were converted into rivers of mud and water and were rendered impassable.

THE STORM AT SOMERVILLE.

Buildings Damaged and Crops Nearly Ruined by Rain and Wind.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Aug. 20.—A terrific cyclone swept this portion of Somerset County early yesterday evening. Trees and shrubbery were leveled to the ground, gardens and crops completely ruined, buildings unroofed, and a vast amount of damage was done.

The rain fell in torrents and the lightning flashed incessantly. The storm seemed to meet directly over here and broke with great force. Hailstones fell in great numbers, and could yet be gathered at a late hour this afternoon. The path of the storm was not more than half a mile wide, and at Finderne, one mile from here, not a drop of rain fell.

Not a building in the town escaped the violence of the storm, and in most of them all of the glass was shattered in the windows. The fine stained-glass windows in the Baptist Church and the First Reformed and Catholic Churches were completely ruined. The northwest end of the public school building was torn away. Eighteen hundred panes of glass in the storehouse at the railroad station were broken. The roof of the big wholesale grocery house of Tunnison & Losey on South Street was blown off and carried across the track, a distance of 100 feet. The West Field Clubhouse was greatly damaged.

All of the peach orchards and grain fields were ruined. In the First Reformed Church yard fully 300 sparrows are lying dead. The damage cannot be estimated at the present time.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 20.—The storm was extremely severe here. Nearly three inches of rain fell in eighteen hours. Lightning burned out the arresters in the Central Telephone Office and destroyed many telephones throughout the city. The streets were flooded and a sewer caved in.

The barn of John Magie, in the suburbs, was struck by lightning and destroyed.

The rain was welcomed by the farmers. It was the first of consequence in two months, and small fruits were suffering.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.—Reports from the interior of the county state that the storm Saturday afternoon did great damage to the crops. Hailstones as big as shellbarks fell in some places, accompanied by high winds which cut the fruit from the trees and ruined the grain. In some orchards the young trees were uprooted.

The telegraph poles in the Bear Swamp were nearly all thrown down. In the vicinity of Princeton several barns were unroofed. The mill of E. C. Hutchinson near Sandtown was uncovered and otherwise damaged.

The greatest damage is to the farms near Hamilton Square, and some of the farmers in that neighborhood say that their crops are ruined.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 20.—A furious storm struck this town to-day. It came from the northwest and was accompanied by a flood of rain, pelting hail, and vivid lightning.

The wind blew off the spire of the new Roman Catholic Church, knocked down chimneys, uprooted large trees, and shook the town to its foundation.

Several boats were capsized, but no one was drowned.

John Colson, a Swede employed in unloading stone at the pier of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, was killed by a stroke of lightning. The Coroner took his body in charge for burial. He lived in East Sixty-first Street, New-York, and he leaves a family in his native country.

An unknown man was sitting under Bentley's bathing pavilion, sheltered from the storm, when suddenly the wind tore the pavilion and some of the bathhouses from their foundations. The mass of timbers fell upon the man and killed him. The stranger was well dressed. His gold watch had the name H. E. Hurned engraved inside the case. He had a small sum of money in his pocket and a return ticket to South Plainfield stamped Aug. 19. No one could identify the stranger, and it was impossible to communicate with his friends, because all the wires were down.

Two large signal poles on the pier of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey were snapped off by the wind, and all communication with trains was destroyed.

At the Episcopal Church the Rev. Dr. Haslet McKim was conducting the service. The building swayed in a threatening way, but the congregation did not leave their seats. The women showed the greatest fortitude and staid throughout the service.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 20.—Two of the largest greenhouses on the grounds of the John Henderson Company, florists, at Parson and Forrest Avenues, this village, were undermined by the flood of water that rushed through the grounds during the storm this morning and fell in. The houses were each 400 feet long and were filled with valuable plants. The loss will amount to several thousand dollars. Considerable damage was done in other parts of the village. Small streams became torrents and wooden bridges were lifted up and carried away on the flood.

OYSTER BAY, L. I., Aug. 20.—The railroad tracks at this place were washed out by the storm of this morning, and traffic was delayed until the damage was repaired.

STUNG BY YELLOW JACKETS.

Thoughtless Boys Incite a Little Child to Anger the Insects.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The four-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell of Park Place, Lockport, was out on the street this afternoon in company with a number of older boys. The little fellow was playing about the road when one of the older boys noticed a yellow jacket sleeve hanging from an apple tree in Fred Barger's yard. The older boy told the little Mitchell boy that some pretty birds lived in the conical house and advised him to throw some apples at it so that they would come out and sing for him.

The child gathered an apronful of apples and tossed them at the nest. The angry insects swarmed out and viciously attacked him, while the older boys, who had run to a place of safety, stood laughing. The yellow jackets swarmed all over him, stinging him on the face, hands, arms, and legs.

His screams aroused the neighborhood and a dozen men ran to his rescue. They were all attacked by the yellow jackets and some of them badly stung before the insects were beaten off and the boy carried into a neighbor's house.

He is terribly stung. His hands and face are swelled to three times their natural size. To-night he is very sick and is suffering excruciating agony. There were fears that he would die, but it is now thought that he will eventually recover.

EVICTED HIS CHILDREN.

John Degan Turned His Three Daughters Out Into the Storm.

During the storm Saturday night John Degan, who lives at 65 Tallman Street, Brooklyn, turned his little daughters, Mattie, Nellie, and Annie, into the street. Their mother was absent from the house at the time.

The children were found on Prospect Street by Joseph Colver of 133 Prospect Street. They were drenched with the rain, and he took them to the Second Precinct Police Station. A policeman was sent to arrest the father, but he had disappeared. The children were then placed in charge of the Children's Society.

Mrs. Degan did not return home until yesterday afternoon. She tried to get her children back, but Superintendent Wilkens refused to return them to her.

Kate Connelly Had Cause to Complain.

Gustav Davidson, twenty-four years old, of 208 East Ninetieth Street was arraigned in the Harlem Police Court yesterday on the charge of having taken $50 belonging to Kate Connelly, eight years a servant in the Davidson household. The story Kate was ready to tell was that Gustav came home Saturday night intoxicated and kicked her out into the street after having beaten her. She told Gustav, she says, that she had $50 in gold in her trunk, and asked him to give it to her. He would not.

When Mr. Davidson senior let Kate in she found her trunk had been opened and the $50 taken. On young Davidson, when arrested, $50 in gold was found. As $50 was paid to the woman she refused to press the charge against Davidson, and he was discharged.

ARMY AND NAVY.

TRANSFERS.—Ensign Louis De Steiguer, detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Thetis; Second Lieut. Harry J. Hirsch, Fifteenth Infantry, from Company D to Company H. Second Lieut. Frank B. McKenna, Fifteenth Infantry, from Company H to Company D; Major George F. Robinson, Paymaster, from Los Angeles, Cal., to Denver, Col.; Major John S. Witcher, Paymaster, from Salt Lake City, Utah, to El Paso, Texas; Lieut. Col. W. D. Wolverton, Medical Department, from Watervliet Arsenal, New-York, to Department of Columbia, relieving Lieut. Col. C. C. Byrne, ordered to Department of Dakota, relieving Col. C. H. Alden, ordered to Washington.

ATLANTA COURT OF INQUIRY.—The report of the naval court of inquiry that recently made an investigation into the unsatisfactory condition of the cruiser Atlanta, and of the causes for a fire on board the vessel while she was at Norfolk, was submitted to the Secretary of the Navy by Capt. Selfridge, Commander Taylor, and Chief Engineer Farmer, constituting the court. The findings of the court will not be made public until after they have been acted on by Secretary Herbert.

MEDICAL OFFICERS detailed to represent the Medical Department of the Army at the Pan-American Medical Congress to be held in Washington, Sept. 5 to 8, are: Col. Bernard J. D. Irwin, Lieut. Col. Dallas Bache, Major David L. Huntington, and Major Charles Smart.

THE GUNBOAT CONCORD arrived Friday at Perim Bab-el-Mandeb Strait, on the Red Sea, en route to the Asiatic station. The gunboat Bennington arrived at Lisbon, twelve days from Sandy Hook.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.—Capt. H. S. Foster, Twentieth Infantry, one month from Sept. 1. Capt. C. C. Morrison, Ordnance Department, extension to Sept. 1. Lieut. Commander W. W. Reisinger, ten days.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR DELAVAN BLOODGOOD has been detached from the naval laboratory, Brooklyn, and placed on the retired list.

Miss Fuller's Change of Programme.

The Loie Fuller Company at the Garden Theatre to-night will present an entire change of programme. Miss Fuller will appear twice during the evening, presenting seven dances in all. Miss Mamie Cahill, a clever American dancer, will appear with the company. Miss Urquhart and Mr. Standing will play a one-act farce called "A Doctor's Blunder," and Miss Florence Levy and Mrs. Shaw will introduce new selections. Mr. Robert Grau has recovered from his illness and expects to direct Miss Fuller's affairs again to-morrow.

LOVE'S COURSE NOT SMOOTH

YOUNG BENJAMIN SMITH WAS SECRETLY MARRIED.

A Jealous Lover Told the Father—Benjamin Loved His Wife Much, but He Loved His Inheritance More, so He Left Her—Efforts to Get Her to Consent to a Divorce Lead to Her Arrest for Grand Larceny—She Ran Away with Mr. Smith, Sr.'s, Money.

An attempt made by lawyers representing Robert Smith, a retired Wall Street operator now living with his family at 134 West Seventy-first Street, to get Mrs. Nannie Smith, a young woman who appears to be not unfamiliar with the ways of this wicked world, to sign papers which would nullify any claim she might make as the "lawful wedded wife" of Benjamin, the young son of Robert Smith, has resulted in placing Mrs. Nannie Smith in prison on a charge of grand larceny.

It has also brought to light a sad story of a young man's susceptibility, a young woman's cupidity, and a father's effort to undo the harm that resulted from the combination.

The story was partially told in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, when Mrs. Nannie Smith was arraigned before Justice Grady on the grand larceny charge, placed under $1,500 bonds for examination, and led off to a cell. She is a handsome young woman, a demi-blonde, unusually tall, with a figure that might be called slender if it was not considered more polite to call thin women "willowy," and with fine features.

Dame Fortune had evidently smiled on the fair Mrs. Nannie Smith, in spite of the fact that she was under arrest on a criminal charge, for she was arrayed in a manner which showed that she was on good terms with the modiste and the milliner. That she was in high spirits, even under the circumstances that then surrounded her, could not be doubted, for ere she was led from the sunlight of the courtroom into the shadow of the prison she turned, waved her gloved hand at two sorrowing friends who had stood with her before the bar of justice, and laughed as she said:

"Now, ta, ta! Keep your spirits up."

Retired Broker Robert Smith was in court to press the charge of grand larceny against Mrs. Nannie Smith. The son Benjamin, from whom Mrs. Nannie took the name of Smith, was not there. His father knows where he is, but he will not tell.

As the story goes, Benjamin Smith has been inclined to be gay since his father blessed him with such an allowance as an indulgent and wealthy father would naturally give to a son who had attained his majority. Benjamin found much delight in midnight suppers at uptown resorts patronized by persons who do not have to be called at any particular hour in the morning, and so are not especially considerate about the hour of their retirement.

The young woman who now calls herself Mrs. Nannie Smith, a name which she took in place of the less commonplace one of Nannie McTavock, had long been a frequenter of such resorts, where her presence, because of her beauty, was even more valuable to the proprietors than was her patronage. She was a bright light around which the moths fluttered. Benjamin Smith was one of the moths.

It was about a year ago that Benjamin Smith first met the then Nannie McTavock.

The longer the acquaintance continued, the more infatuated became the susceptible Benjamin. Money, jewelry, and fine raiment he gave her for the mere asking.

One day early in July last Benjamin, like the lover in the melodrama, asked the fair Nannie to "be me wife." She blushingly assented. They went together to the Rev. Frank West of the West Forty-third Street Metodist Church, and he made them one.

The happy Benjamin took his bride to an apartment which he had previously furnished in a manner consistent with his means at 258 West Forty-third Street. There they lived, she all the time, and he as much of the time as he dared to remain away from under the paternal roof. Smith the father did not know that Smith the son had taken unto himself a wife, and the young Benjamin evidently appreciated that it was not well that his father should know it, for he told the young woman to keep it secret, as he was entirely dependent on his father.

She kept the secret, and all went well until one day when a man went to Father Robert Smith and told him that his son was married and whom he had married and where they were living.

The scene that was enacted when Smith, the father and Smith the son next met cannot be pictured except by the imagination, as it is not a matter which they will discuss. The father did tell the son, and the son told the wife, that disinheritance would be the result unless he left his wife. Benjamin loved his young wife much, but he loved his inheritance more. Mrs. Nannie Smith has not seen Mr. Benjamin Smith since.

The father knew that there was more to do than merely to keep his son and the wife apart. So he went to Lawyer W. A. Chatfield of 243 Broadway, told him the whole story, and said that an absolute divorce must be obtained for young Benjamin. The lawyer approached Mrs. Smith with an offer of a suitable pecuniary consideration if she would permit a divorce suit to go through by default.

The young woman had ideas of her own. She did not tell the lawyer that she would not accept his offer, but she did not tell him that she would. She just left the matter pending, and went and consulted with Lawyers Howe & Hummel.

Lawyer Chatfield thought that everything was moving smoothly. On Saturday, accompanied by his clerk, an aged lawyer named J. B. Graham, living at 585 Monroe Street, Brooklyn, he went to the apartment where Mrs. Nannie Smith lived. Lawyer Chatfield remained outside while Clerk Graham called on Mrs. Smith. Clerk Graham took from one pocket a pretentious-looking legal document and from the other an attractive-looking roll of greenbacks. He told Mrs. Smith that the legal document was a paper in which she was to admit that she had led an immoral life. He also told her that there was $350 in the roll of greenbacks, and that if she would sign the document she could have the money.

According to Mr. Graham's story, Mrs. Smith looked at the document. Then she looked at the roll of greenbacks. Her eyes wandered from one to the other, lingering longest on the roll of greenbacks. Then before Mr. Graham knew what was up, she grabbed the roll of greenbacks from his hand, leaving him in possession of the legal document, which was without her coveted signature. Putting on her bonnet she then merrily bade him good morning and went out.

As soon as Mr. Graham realized what had happened, he went down and saw Lawyer Chatfield. The two of them went to the West Forty-seventh Street Police Station and told Capt. Schmittberger of the matter. The Police Captain detailed Detective Casey to go out and arrest Mrs. Nannie Smith.

Detective Casey found that it was no easy matter to do this. He went to several music halls and roof gardens before he found her.

Efforts to get a talk with young Benjamin were fruitless yesterday. When a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES rang the bell of the Smith residence, 134 West Seventy-first Street, an elderly man, instead of opening the door, poked his head out of the window. Addressed as Mr. Smith, and asked if his son was at home, he pulled down the window and disappeared as he said: "I have nothing to say."

Two Men Missing from Their Homes.

John Henry Bairdsin, a florist and gardener of Hempstead, L. I., is reported as missing, and the police of this city have been asked to make search for him. He left his home at Hempstead last Monday evening with a load of vegetables, which he intended to sell in this city. He arrived at 10 o'clock that night at Wheeler's livery stable in South Eighth Street, Brooklyn, and stabled his horse and wagon there. He said he would call for his property the next morning, but he has not been heard from since. The missing man was sunstruck some time ago and is supposed to be demented. He is twenty-five years old. His sister has an art studio at 28 East Fourteenth Street.

Jackson Price Schell, thirty-one years old, has been missing from Asbury Park, N. J., since Aug. 8. He was a window dresser in the employ of Charles Schwager & Co., dry goods dealers at Asbury Park. On Aug. 8 he boarded a train to visit his wife in this city, but she has not seen him.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Aug. 11, with mdse to H. Maitland Kersey. Arrived at the Bar 9 53 P M.

DEATH OF BROTHER AZARIAS.

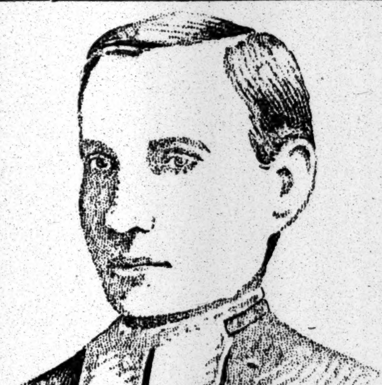
The Distinguished Catholic Scholar and Author Passes Away at Plattsburg.

Brother Azarias of the De La Salle Institute, 108 West Fifty-ninth Street, this city, died in Plattsburg, N. Y., yesterday from pneumonia and heart trouble. He had been lecturing in Plattsburg before the Catholic Summer school.

Brother Azarias was forty-five years old. He was a teacher of English literature, a polished writer, and was widely known as an educator. His name before taking orders was P. F. Mullaney.

He lectured at the Summer school on educational epochs, and his lecture on "Books and Reading," which he delivered before the members of the Cathedral Library of this city, has been published in several editions and has become a guide book of study among Catholics.

Brother Azarias lectured on several occasions before cultured non-Catholic bodies. In 1877 he lectured before the Regents of the University of New-York City upon "Psychological Aspects of Education," in which he advocated the importance of allowing advanced students to follow the bent of their talents in educational matters before special courses and optional studies had the place they now hold in our colleges and universities. In 1884, upon the invitation of Gen. Eaton, United States Commissioner of Education, he read a paper before the International Congress of Education upon "Literary and Scientific Habits of Thought." The following year Dr. W. T. Harris invited him to deliver at least two lectures before the Concord School of Philosophy. It was the first time a Catholic had been invited to address such an assemblage.



Brother Azarias.

Brother Azarias was then on the eve of going to Europe and could prepare only one paper, on Dante. For the same school while in London he wrote a paper on Aristotle and the schoolmen. In 1890 he lectured before the Farmington School of Philosophy on "The Relation of Church and State." In 1891 he read a paper before the State Teachers' Association at Saratoga on "Religion in Education."

As an educator, Brother Azarias was universally considered among the highest living authorities in regard to the theory, practice, and history of pedagogics. His name has been eighteen years before the public as an author and his published works are many.

ELECTIONS IN FRANCE.

Parliamentary Polling Free from Any Disorder—Some of the Candidates.

PARIS, Aug. 20.—The general Parliamentary election in France to-day was unexpectedly free from disorders and even excitement. In Paris the poll, although much larger than usual, was quite featureless.

In Paris, Alphonso Humbert, (member of the Commune and present President of the Municipal Council,) Gustav Mesureur, (Radical Socialist,) Alexander Millerand, (Radical,) Edouard Lockroy, (Republican Radical,) Desire Barodet, (Republican Radical,) M. Deneeheau, editor of the *Eclair*, have been elected. Mesureur, Millerand, Barodet, and Lockroy sat in the last Chamber.

Charles Floquet, who resigned the Presidency of the Chamber because he was besmirched by the Panama scandal, headed the list in his district, but will be obliged to try his fortune in a reballot. Ex-Premier Goblet, described by himself as a Radical Socialist, polled the largest number of votes in his district, but, like M. Floquet, must await the final decision of the reballot. His principal opponent is M. Yves-Guyot, Radical, and member of the last Chamber.

M. Andrieux, ex-Prefect of Police and chief wirepuller in the Panama scandal, polled more votes than any other candidate in his district. In his case also, however, a reballot will be necessary.

In his district of the Var, M. Clémenceau received the heaviest vote, but failed of election. A reballot is necessary. Paul Louis Peytral was elected in Marseilles. In Bordeaux, Jean Labat, Bonapartist, was elected over M. Chiche, Boulangist. M. Devilers was elected for Cochin China. Baron de Mackau, member of the last Chamber for the Argentan District of the Orne, has been returned. Gustav Paul Gluseret, Republican Socialist and member of the last Chamber, must try in a reballot to retain his seat in the Var.

One of the most notable results of the election is the defeat of Count de Mun, leader of the Catholics and formerly an ardent Royalist in the following of the Count de Paris. In the last Chamber he represented the Second Pontivy District of Morbihan. M. Drumont, the editor of *La Libre Parole* was defeated in Amiens.

Premier Dupuy's order that no excursion trains should be run from Paris to-day has caused great irritation. The railway companies, who have been obliged to refund the money paid in advance for thousands of tickets, complain bitterly. The Opposition press professes hot indignation, and denounces the Government as acting with highhanded and inexcusable disregard of popular rights.

All of the Cabinet Ministers have been reelected, none meeting with serious opposition. M. Wilson, son-in-law of the late President Grévy, and who was implicated in the Legion of Honor scandal, is elected by a large majority in the Loches District of the Indre-et-Loire. M. Delahaye, who was prominent in the Panama Canal exposure, is defeated in his district of the Indre-et-Loire.

PARIS, Aug. 21—1 A. M.—The returns received up to the present time show the election of 105 Republicans—a gain of five seats—12 Royalists, 3 "Rallied," and 3 Revisionists. Sixty-eight re-ballots are necessary.

RUN DOWN BY A TRAIN.

Five Killed at a Crossing, Miss Bowden of this City Among Them.

LEROY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—An accident occurred here at 10 o'clock this morning on the Lehigh Valley Railroad crossing of Lake Street in which five people were instantly killed. Their names are:

BOVEE, L. J.
BOVEE, Mrs. L. J.
BOVEE, Miss OLA.
BOWDEN, Miss EMMA, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Bowden of 323 West Thirty-second Street, New-York.
WYCKS, Miss NANCY.

Miss Bowden was visiting the Bovees.

The Bovee residence is three miles from the village of Leroy. At 10 o'clock the five unfortunates started with a spirited team to drive to church.

As they approached the Lehigh Valley track, the east-bound Lehigh Valley flier came thundering along at a speed of nearly fifty miles an hour.

Mr. Bovee did not see it until he was too close to check his horses. He made a frantic effort to get across, but the engine struck the forward part of the carriage and a second later the mangled bodies of the occupants were flying through the air.

All were mangled beyond recognition but for the clothing they wore.

Miss Bowden was a daughter of the Rev. Samuel Bowden of 362 West Thirty-second Street. Two weeks ago she and her sister went to Buffalo to visit friends. Since that time they have frequently communicated with their father, who is over seventy years old and at present not actively engaged in the ministry.

Last evening a friend informed him that Miss Emma had been in an accident and that it would be advisable for him to go to Buffalo. He did so, but he had not been informed of his daughter's death.

At the house last night the housekeeper said that she had just received the news. "Mr. Bowden and his daughters," she said, "have lived here for about a year, but they were very seclusive. Miss Emma was about twenty-four years old and very religious."

Rain Prevented a Balloon Ascension.

Miss Maud De Haven, the young woman who volunteered to make a balloon ascension and parachute leap from Eldorado yesterday, was prevented from doing so by the heavy rain. It is now announced that she will make the ascension Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock. This will probably be the last balloon ascension from Eldorado this season.

MISS HART'S CHECK FORGED

YOUNG GEORGE R. PURVIS UNDER ARREST FOR PASSING IT.

It Was for $200, and He Is Alleged to Have Obtained Clothing and Money on It and Arranged for an Outing at Asbury Park—Miss Hart Claims to Have Known Him Only Slightly Through Her Brother—She Is Said to be Wealthy—Purvis Refuses to Talk About the Case.

George R. Purvis, a well-dressed and respectable-appearing young man, who said he was twenty years old and was a clerk, but who refused to tell where he lived or by whom he was employed, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of forgery. He is in jail now, under $2,000 bonds for trial.

Detective Sergeant Titus told the story of the young man's alleged crime.

Miss Mary E. Hart, a prepossessing young woman, who lives at the Murray Hill Hotel, also appeared in the police court. It was her name which young Purvis is alleged to have forged to a two-hundred-dollar check on Aug. 12. Miss Hart would say nothing of the case in court, and later refused to be interviewed at the hotel. To the police she had said that she only knew Purvis through her brother, who at one time had worked with him.

The check which was forged was on the Chase National Bank, where Miss Hart until recently kept an account. Purvis in some way knew of this—how has not been made clear to the police—and also knew—the police are equally at a loss to understand how—that Miss Hart owed for a bill of goods bought of the clothing firm of Rogers, Peet & Co.

On Aug. 12 Purvis, it is charged, went to Rogers, Peet & Co. and said that he was a brother of Miss Hart and that she had sent him there to pay the old account of $76 and to make some purchases. He bought new clothing to the value of $59.08 and tendered in payment for it and the old account of $76 a check for $200 drawn in Miss Hart's name on the Chase National Bank.

The check was accepted and Purvis received the balance. Wearing his new clothes and with the balance of the $200 in his pocket, it is alleged, Purvis went to Long Branch and started in to enjoy himself.

Rogers, Peet & Co. sent the check to the Chase National Bank. In two days it was returned with the message that Miss Hart had no funds there.

The clerk at Rogers, Peet & Co.'s who had dealt with Purvis called on Miss Hart. She said at once that the check for $200 had been forged, adding that she had withdrawn her account with the Chase National Bank a month before. She claimed to recognize young Purvis as the forger from the description given to her.

The case was reported to Inspector McLaughlin. He ascertained that Purvis was at Long Branch. He also found out that Purvis had telegraphed to a young woman in this city to meet him Saturday morning on the arrival of the Long Branch boat, and go with him to Asbury Park.

Saturday morning the young woman went to the boat to meet Purvis. So did Detective Titus. Purvis was the first to cross the gangplank when the boat docked at the foot of Rector Street. The young woman greated him. So did Detective Titus.

The detective's greeting so disturbed young Purvis that he nearly fainted. The young woman screamed and started to run. She was not stopped. Detective Titus says she appeared to be a very gay young person.

Purvis was very despondent when arraigned in court, but he would not talk about his case, except to say that he could put everything straight when the proper time came. It is said that he belongs to a good family, but nobody appeared in court to say anything for him.

At the Park Avenue Hotel it was said Miss Hart had lived there for a year. Information as to her family was refused. She is said, however, to be wealthy.

DR. HIGGINS'S BACK WAS BROKEN.

He Dies from Injuries Received by Falling Through a Window.

Dr. John F. Higgins of 332 Second Avenue died yesterday at the German Hospital, Seventy-seventh Street and Park Avenue, from a fracture of the spine caused by a fall from a window of his residence on last Wednesday morning.

The doctor and his wife occupied the ground floor of the house and slept in the back parlor. At 4 A. M. Wednesday the doctor rose from bed to open the shutters of the rear windows to let in fresh air. The windows open down to the floor of the room.

In throwing open the shutters of one window the doctor lost his balance and fell into the area. He struck on his back, fracturing his spine and receiving other injuries. He was carried into the house and was attended by Dr. Courtney, who lives next door.

Dr. Higgins was taken to the German Hospital, where he lingered until his death. He was fully conscious until the last.

Dr. Higgins was a native of this city, forty-one years old. He was a graduate of St. Francis Xavier College, and studied medicine at the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, being graduated in 1880. After that he practiced for two years at Port Jervis, N. Y., and then returned to this city, since which time he had practiced on the east side.

He was a prominent member of the Catholic Benevolent League, and was a charter member of Unity Council, No. 77, and its medical examiner. He was the State representative of the league, and in July last attended the national convention held in Saratoga. He was a member of the Church of the Epiphany, at Second Avenue and Twenty-first Street. Dr. Higgins was married one year and seven months ago.

OBITUARY.

Samuel L. Janes.

Samuel L. Janes died at his home in Long Branch yesterday morning. Heart failure, induced by an attack of asthma, caused his death. He was seventy-eight years old.

Mr. Janes was a former resident of Gill, Mass. He was in business in Boston for many years and then he removed to this city. He was a member of the firm of Beals & Janes and later of the firm of Janes & Brown. He was a Director of the Long Branch Banking Company. The funeral will be held in Long Branch Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

Obituary Notes.

MRS. MARY E. BUTLER, aged thirty-eight years, wife of Edward H. Butler, proprietor of the *Evening* and *Sunday News* of Buffalo, died yesterday in that city after a prolonged illness. Mrs. Butler was a daughter of the late William Barber, of West Pittston, Penn., sister of Col. A. P. Barber of Pittston, and a cousin of the late Ralph Waldo Emerson. A son and daughter survive her. The burial will be at Wyoming, Penn., on Tuesday.

ORVILLE J. HARMAN, aged eighty-three years, died suddenly of hemorrhage while riding in his carriage at Oswego, N. Y., yesterday afternoon. Mr. Harman was prominent in church and Sunday school work, and was Recorder of Oswego for a number of years.

JOHN W. GRIFFITHS, an old and prominent resident of Nicholson, Wyoming County, Penn., was struck by the cars Saturday evening and instantly killed.

Clubhouse for Riflemen.

SEA GIRT, N. J., Aug. 20.—The members of the New-Jersey State Rifle Association have decided to build a clubhouse at this place. The building and grounds will cost about $20,000. Gov. Werts has consented to sell about three acres of the ground to the association, the State having no especial use for it. Before the clubhouse can be erected some of the old public roads will have to be vacated and new ones laid out. Some of the present roads run directly across the State Rifle Range.

At present the association, which is the largest now in existence, has no club headquarters. Gen. Bird W. Spencer, Inspector of Rifle Practice, is at the head of the movement.

Chang Fay Died with Smallpox.

A case of smallpox was discovered yesterday in the Chinese laundry in the basement of 17 Orchard Street. Chang Fay and Hen Lee ran the laundry. Chang Fay had been ailing for some time. He died yesterday. Hen Lee went to an undertaker to have the body cared for. The undertaker, as soon as he was inside the laundry, concluded that Chang Fay had died of smallpox. Hen Lee has disappeared.

One Death at Quarantine.

QUARANTINE, S. I., Aug. 20.—Dr. Jenkins issued the following bulletin at 9 o'clock tonight:

"Antonio Carlove, aged fifty years, who was convalescing from cholera on Swinburne Island, died at midnight. The autopsy conurmed the diagnosis. The detained passengers will be sent to Ellis Island to-morrow. All the preparations for their departure are complete."

ONE OF THE DWIGGINS STRIPE.

A Glowing Western Promoter Leaves His Victims in the Lurch.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20.—The Chicago and Central Indianapolis Electric Railroad bubble has burst and the prime promoters of the enterprise have left for parts unknown. The collapse came yesterday when the creditors demanded a showing of assets, which the electric railroad people were unable to make. Creditors, including about seventy teamsters and shovelers who have been at work for three weeks, were in a mood to make trouble, and the railroad promoters took the first trains out of Noblesville where the principal headquarters were situated.

The idea of the Chicago and Central Indianapolis Electric Railroad was conceived by E. J. Pennington, whose futile effort to float an air ship at Mount Carmel, Ill., a year or two ago brought him into national notice. Pennington's credit is so threadbare that on the occasion of his last visit to Indianapolis he was capiased for a tailor's bill, which he was unable to pay. Yet this did not trouble him, and he went ahead, furnished and equipped expensive offices, and had a construction crew at work three weeks without the expenditure, as far as can be learned, of a cent.

Pennington's scheme was a magnificent one contemplating the construction and equipment of 400 miles of track, involving the expenditure of $10,000,000. Chicago, Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, and Logansport were to be the principal terminal points, with a network of lines in the gas belt joining the cities of Noblesville, Tipton, Muncie, Ellswood, Marion, and Anderson. For his part of it Pennington proposed to contribute an electric motor which he claimed to have invented, the use of which obviated the necessity of poles and wires.

Almost before a spade was stuck in the ground Pennington caused to be published that the company had bought 500 tons of steel rails, that the contracts for some of the construction had been let, and that part of the line would be in operation before Winter. These wild and utterly baseless tales caused the few reputable men who had been attracted by the enterprise to drop it, and Pennington was left practically alone. As he got into deeper water he solemnly insisted that he had unlimited backing, convincing the credulous and amazing the skeptical. At no time does it appear that the enterprise had any substantial backing, unless Thomas Wilkinson, who was President when the concern collapsed, may have had means.

Wilkinson was a quiet man, but Pennington claimed for him that he had immense wealth. His story was that Wilkinson was a wealthy Englishman, who for twenty years was agent of the English Government on the island of Madagascar; that he had there amassed a fortune of $2,000,000 and had invested $1,200,000 in the electric railroad. Wilkinson, however, has left with the remainder of the crowd, and there is no way of discrediting the story.

Two of the Directors and the Treasurer of Pennington's road were connected with the Dwiggins Starbuck Bank of Mount Carmel, which failed, and the entire aggregation appears to have been entirely irresponsible. The road never sold any bonds nor collected any subsidies, and so far as can be learned the men who worked on the grades for three weeks are the principal losers. Pennington is believed to be crazy.

SURGEON BRANHAM DEAD.

A Victim to the Disease He Was Sent to Subdue.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 20.—Surgeon Branham, who has been sick with yellow fever at Brunswick, died there this evening.

Surgeon Branham was ordered to Brunswick by Surgeon General Wyman to take charge of the quarantine station after the local authorities had allowed a vessel to pass the city and go up the Satilla River, where the Captain died of yellow fever. The vessel was inspected and sent to Sapelo Island, the Government quarantine station. Surgeon Branham was in charge of the vessel while disinfecting and took sick. He was carried into Brunswick by Health Officer Dunwoody, who pronounced his illness yellow fever.

Much indignation resulted from Dunwoody's giving publicity to the case, and Dr. Hutton was ordered there to make an examination. He immediately pronounced the case one of yellow fever. The patient's house was quarantined for many hundred feet around and strictly guarded.

Surgeon Branham lingered for over two weeks bravely fighting the disease until death released him this evening at 5:15 o'clock. His wife, lying ill at the North, sent him loving messages daily. He leaves an infant also.

Dr. Guiteras is at Brunswick and has finished an inspection of the entire city. He says there is no more danger and no suspicious illness. It is believed there will be no more cases. The house in which Surgeon Branham died will be destroyed by fire.

HIS NOTICE OF SUICIDE.

Message Found in a Bottle by a Bather at West Brighton.

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 20.—While bathing in the ocean, between the two iron piers at West Brighton this evening, Percy Marcias, son of Detective Joseph Marcias of Chief McKane's command, picked up a tightly-corked soda-water bottle. In it was a ragged piece of common manila wrapping paper, on which was written the following:

Aug. 20. Will finder of this notify N. Allerns, No. 231 Jackson Avenue, Long Island City, that I have committed suicide. A. KEYSER.

The bottle and note is now at the West Brighton Police Headquarters.

Employes Show Their Sympathy.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 20.—The employe of the Terre Haute Car Works, numbering nearly 1,000 men, many of whom are in destitute circumstances owing to the lack of work, at a mass meeting last night tendered their services to the company in clearing away the débris and in rebuilding the immense plant, offering to wait for their wages one year.

The company announces that it cannot rebuild just now, but will as soon as money gets easier, and thanks the employes for their good-will.

Where to Learn to be a Bookkeeper.

Bookkeeping, modern accountancy, and finance are the special features taught at the New-York School of Accounts, which opens on Tuesday, Oct. 10, at 122 West Twenty-third Street. The school is carried on under the authority of the Board of Regents of the State. Evening sessions will be held as soon as a sufficient number of applications is received.

Died of Apoplexy in a Hotel.

Michael Dealey, aged forty, a buyer for a millinery goods house at Pawtucket, R. I., while chatting last night with some acquaintances in the parlor of the Broadway Central Hotel, where he has been staying for a week, was stricken with apoplexy. He expired without regaining consciousness.

To Arrange a Free-Silver Mass Meeting.

A meeting of the New-York delegation to the Chicago Bimetallic Convention will be held at the Hoffman House to-day at 4 o'clock to arrange for a mass meeting in Cooper Union Aug. 24. Congressmen Bland and Bryan and Senator Daniel are expected to speak.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—St. Joseph's congregation of Troy, N. Y., with Catholics from Albany, Amsterdam, and other places, numbering altogether 2,500 persons, made a pilgrimage yesterday to the shrine of Our Lady of Martyrs, at Auriesville, N. Y.

—Miners at Buffalo, Mich., who did not sue when the mine there was placed in a receiver's hands, received their May wages Saturday. There will be a legal fight over the possession of the ore attached by miners who sued.

—An effort is in progress at Denver, Col., to secure pardon for Parker, who is under sentence for five terms of eight years each for the murder of five comrades in Hinsdale County in 1874. He is an epileptic.

—J. K. Armstrong and his son, Treasurer and Deputy Treasurer of Tipton County, Ind., were put in jail for embezzling $40,000 of public funds when their terms of office expired Saturday.

—Walter Geiser, an Altoona druggist, was shot, probably fatally, Saturday night, while leaving the house of Joseph Reed, upon whose daughter he had been calling, at Hollidaysburg, Penn.

—The Rev. Dr. John A. Brooks, Vice Presidentia candidate of the Prohibition Party in 1884, says that the efforts of his party this year will be centred on Ohio.

—Mrs. Frank Rheinhardt, a widow of St. Paul Minn., has been advised that she is heir to an estate in India valued at $25,000,000.

—Leon M. Carrier, who forged bills of lading, obtaining $200,000, and fled from Quebec in May, has been caught in Denver, Col.

—Fourteen cases of smallpox have been reported by the health authorities at Muncie, Ind.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

(From 12 A. M. Sunday to 1:30 A. M. Monday.)

12:16 A. M.—141 East Ninety-sixth Street; M. Kook; damage, $150; cause, unknown.

1:15 A. M.—128 East Eighth Street; damage $5; cause, electric wire.

12:40 P. M.—68 University Place; Lawrence G. O'Brien & Co.; damage, contents, $10,000; building, $2,000; insured; cause, supposed spontaneous combustion.

AHMAD FEARS FOR HIS HEAD.

His Man Whipped and His Dashing Young Wife Has Disappeared.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The Bedouin village in Midway Plaisance furnished a lively sensation to-day, and as a result four Arabs are in jail for scourging Hashad Abdalla with their camel and donkey whips.

As late as 7 o'clock Saturday night Ahmad had a dashing young wife. When he arose this morning she was gone. The discovery was also soon made that Moustafa Ahras, formerly of Arabia, had disappeared. It was known to some of the villagers that Ahras had long coveted Mrs. Ahmad.

Along in the early hours of the morning Ahras returned, but the woman was not with him. Late Saturday evening he had stolen her out of the village and had taken her to an abiding place down town.

Mossley Ahmad is at the head of a company of ten Bedouin actors, while Ahras belongs to a troupe of Arab camel drivers. When the latter returned Ahmad sent Hashad Abdalla over to his camp to inquire of him what he had done with the woman. Moustafa Halal, Moustafa Ahras, Moustafa Bhras, and Moustafa Talb jumped on the Bedouin with their whips, and almost took all the black skin off his back and shoulders.

They tied the poor fellow to a post and scourged him until other members of the village had to interfere to prevent them from killing him. When released from the savages Abdalla swore out warrants for the four.

Ahmad meanwhile is rushing madly about looking for his wife, but her captor refuses to reveal her whereabouts. In the land whence these people come the deserted husband is decapitated unless he can produce the faithless wife, take her before a priest and renounce her. That is why the Bedouin camp was in a frenzy of excitement to-day.

LAST WEEK BROKE THE RECORD.

West Point Cadets the Sunday Attraction at the Fair.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—The first Sunday at the exposition for the West Point cadets was passed quietly. Visitors were few, and the boys enjoyed a season of relief from the thousands of questions that have been plied by curious visitors.

The usual routine of camp life was carried on as rigorously as ever. Troop parade and guard mount were held in the morning, after which the young soldiers were given permission to leave the grounds and attend church where they pleased. Many of them availed themselves of the opportunity and departed from the grounds, while others spent the day in seeing what sights a Sunday fair offered. Dress parade was held at 6 to-night, the manœuvres being generously applauded by a good-sized crowd. Attendance at the fair, however, was small.

The week just closed was a record breaker in point of attendance. The number of visitors during the seven days was 790,476, an increase over last week of 110,378. The average for the week, omitting last Sunday, on which day but 18,340 paid admissions were recorded, is 128,695. Yesterday's attendance was 165,981, being the best day of the fair with the exception of July 4, when 283,273 paid admissions were registered.

"THE TIMES" IN CHICAGO.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is for sale at the following places in Chicago:

Wells B. Sizer, 189 State Street.
Palmer House.
The Post Office Depot, 91 Adams Street.
Charles McDonald, 55 Washington Street.
The Auditorium Hotel.
Victoria Hotel.
Grand Pacific Hotel.
Union News Company's stands on Elevated Railroad and at Fair Grounds.
Leland Hotel.
Virginia Hotel.
Tremont House.
Imperial Hotel.
Hotel Wellington.
Hotel Windermere.
Brentano's, 204 and 206 Wabash Avenue.
Columbian News and Novelty Company, Fair Grounds—Casino, Public Comfort Buildings, and Terminal Station.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

For *New-England*, easterly winds, high on the Southern coast, light rain on the coast, fair in the interior.

For *Western Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, northerly winds, becoming variable, cooler Monday, warmer Tuesday, fair weather except occasional local rains on the coast.

For *EASTERN NEW-YORK, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey*, the *District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware*, and *Virginia*, cooler, northeast winds, high on the coast, attending a hurricane centre moving northward, rain, except in western portion of Virginia.

For *North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia*, and *Eastern Florida*, easterly winds, becoming northerly, light rains on the coast, fair in the interior, cooler, following a hurricane centre on the North Carolina coast moving northward.

For *Arkansas, Indian Territory, Oklahoma, Missouri, Kansas*, and *Colorado*, southeasterly winds, fair, except occasional local thunderstorms with light rain.

For *Montana*, cooler, westerly winds and local rains, followed by fair Monday night.

For *Iowa, Nebraska, Minnesota, North Dakota*, and *South Dakota*, southeasterly winds, warmer, fair, except local thunderstorms in Northern Iowa and Southern Minnesota.

For *Wisconsin, Lower Michigan*, and *Upper Michigan*, northerly winds, becoming easterly, generally fair weather.

For *West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania*, and *Western New-York*, northerly winds, cooler, fair, except occasional light local rains.

For *Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Kentucky*, and *Tennessee*, northeast winds, cooler, fair weather.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The barometer is high in Novia Scotia and over Lake Superior, low in Assinaboia, and off the North Carolina coast.

A hurricane is apparently central about latitude 34° and longitude 75°, moving northward.

The temperature has fallen at Rocky Mountain stations and risen in the Northwest.

Fair weather prevails, except rain on the Atlantic coast.

The hurricane centre will probably move northeastward by Monday night, after touching the North Carolina coast and cross latitude 40° on Tuesday.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	73°	69°	3:30 P. M.	83°	67°
6 A. M.	74°	68°	6 P. M.	79°	68°
9 A. M.	77°	62°	9 P. M.	77°	68°
12 M.	82°	62°	12 P. M.	76°	68°

Average temperature yesterday……66½°
Average for same date last year……77½°
Average for same date last fifteen years……64¼°

TOURISTS SHOULD guard against effects of changes in location, weather, and water by taking MILHAU'S CALISAYA, 183 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Husband's Calcined Magnesia.

Four first premium medals awarded. More agreeable to the taste and smaller dose than other magnesia. For sale in bottles only, with United States Government registered label attached, without which none is genuine.

At druggists' and country stores.

DIED.

Angus, Catherine F.
Brother Azarias.
Farr, Morris B.
Homer, Zelie Marie.
Janes, Samuel M.
King, Mary Leroy.

ANGUS.—On Sunday, Aug. 20, 1893, CATHERINE FARMER, wife of Thomas Angus, in her 76th year.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROTHER AZARIAS died at Plattsburg of pneumonia Aug. 20.
Notice of funeral later.

FARR.—On Saturday, Aug. 19, 1893, MORRIS B. FARR, youngest son of the late Rinaldo and Abby Farr, formerly of Buffalo.
Friends are invited to attend services from his late residence, 994 Lafayette Av., Brooklyn, Monday evening, Aug. 21, at 8. Interment at convenience of family.
☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

HILL.—At Jersey City, on Saturday, Aug. 19, CORDELIA, widow of George Handel Hill, in the 81st year of her age.
Funeral at the residence of her son-in-law, Isaac B. Devoe, 20 Howard Place, Jersey City, Tuesday at 11 A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend.

HOMER.—At Greenwich, Conn., Aug. 18, ZELIE MARIE, wife of Charles F. Homer, and daughter of the late Auguste Soleliac.
Funeral services Monday, Aug. 21, at 10 A. M., from the Church of St. Vincent de Paul, 23d St., near 6th Av.

JANES, SAMUEL M.—At Long Branch, N. J., on Saturday, Aug. 19, SAMUEL M. JANES, aged 78 years, formerly of the firms of Beals & Janes and Janes & Brown, New-York City.
Funeral from his late residence, Rockwell Av., Long Branch, on Wednesday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. Interment at convenience of family.

KING.—At Auchondrane, Ayrshire, Scotland, 19th inst., MARY LEROY KING, infant daughter of George Gordon and Annie Mackenzie King, aged fifteen months.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY.
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad
Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

THOSE WHO PRACTICE ECONOMY SHOULD buy CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Act especially on the Liver and Bile, CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Nausea from too hearty eating cured by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Constipation injures the complexion, use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

SAVE TIME AND MONEY—By leaving your advertisement in the American District Telegraph office nearest your residence, where the rates charged are the same as at THE TIMES Publication Office.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE VALUES STILL SHRINKING.

But Business Was so Dull that Fluctuations as a Rule Meant Very Little—The Northern Pacific Receivership the Only Important Event of the Week—Gold Imports and the Bank Statement—Waiting for Congressional Action on the Silver Question.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, Aug. 21—A. M.

Speculation in the stock market last week was dull and uninteresting. On no day was the trading active, while on several it was so light that it was difficult to trace the drift of prices, which closed considerably lower than on the previous Saturday.

The professional traders took the bear side on Monday on the disappointing character of the bank statement, but they were not aggressive. The announcement of the Northern Pacific receivership was made on Tuesday after the close of business. That the incident had been pretty thoroughly discounted, so far as the stocks of the company were concerned, was apparent on Wednesday. The bonds, however, suffered rather severely. On Thursday there was a further contraction of business and prices continued to sag. Friday's transactions were considerably less than 100,000 shares, with no special movement in any quarter, and on Saturday business was again very dull. The bank statement was regarded as favorable because it showed an increase of $4,500,000 in reserve, and the market improved somewhat after its publication. But the decrease of $5,250,000 in loans and of nearly $2,000,000 in deposits is evidence that the banks are pursuing a very conservative policy.

The premium on currency remained at 2 to 3 per cent. throughout the week, with a disposition toward higher rates at the end. Gold imports were large, upward of $13,000,000 having been brought in during the week. There were also heavy engagements made for steamers now on the ocean. Toward the close of the week the prospect for the repeal of the silver-purchase clause of the act of 1890 became brighter, and there was a corresponding improvement in the sentiment of the financial community.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for stocks for the week as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	High.	Low.	Closing Aug 18, 1892.
American Cotton Oil	28½	28	46⅜
American Cotton Oil pf	58	57¼	83
American Express	105	105	..
*American Sugar Ref	73¾	70	112½
*American Sugar Ref. pf	74	73	106
*American Tobacco	57	57	..
American Tobacco pf	79	79	96¾
Atchison, Top. & Santa Fé	15⅜	14¼	38½
Atlantic & Pacific	1⅞	1⅞	..
Baltimore & Ohio	65¾	65	97⅜
*Brooklyn Elevated	19	19	..
Brunswick Co	4	4	8½
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	22¼	22¼	41
Canada Southern	48	40¾	58½
Canadian Pacific	71½	71½	88⅜
Central Pacific	18⅛	16¾	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	15⅜	13¼	23⅞
Chicago Gas	52½	47¼	81¾
Chicago & Alton	126	126	..
Chicago & East Illinois	51½	51¼	..
Chicago & East Illinois pf	86	85	..
Chicago & Northwestern	95¼	92	117
Chicago & Northwestern pf	130	128	143
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	77¼	73	102¼
C., C., C. & St. Louis	38	30½	65½
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	53⅜	50⅝	82⅜
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	110¼	109½	127
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	59	55¼	80⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburg	137	137	..
Col. & Hock. Coal	6¼	6	..
Col., Hock. Valley & Toledo	16¼	13½	34½
Consolidated Gas Company	117	115	117¼
Delaware & Hudson	112¾	108	137
Delaware, Lack. & Western	136	133¾	155⅞
Denver & Rio Grande	10	9¼	..
Denver & Rio Grande pf	30	28½	48½
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	20	16¼	47¾
East Tennessee, Va. & Ga	⅜	¼	4½
Evansville & Terre Haute	85½	80	139⅞
General Electric	44½	37	116½
Great Northern pf	102	100	..
Green Bay & Winona, t. r	5¾	5	11½
Houston & Texas	2¼	2⅛	..
Illinois Central	91¾	89¾	99½
Iowa Central	6	6	12¼
Iowa Central pf	18	17½	41½
Laclede Gas	10½	9¾	24¼
Laclede Gas pf	49	48	65
Lake Erie & Western	13⅝	13½	24½
Lake Erie & Western pf	58¾	57	76
Lake Shore	114¼	111¾	133⅞
Long Island	92	92	110
Louisville & Nashville	54½	52¾	69⅛
Louisville, Evans. & St. L	9	9	..
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	10½	10½	25
Manhattan Beach	4	4	..
Manhattan Consolidated	113	106¼	137⅞
Michigan Central	84	80	109
Minneapolis & St. Louis, t. r	9	8½	18
Minneapolis & St. L. pf., t. r	21¼	19½	45½
Missouri Pacific	21	19¾	59⅞
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	10⅛	9⅝	15⅛
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	16⅛	15	25¾
Mobile & Ohio	12	12	..
Morris & Essex	136	136	152
Nashville, C. & St. Louis	58	55	..
National Cordage, 1st as. paid	9	7½	..
Nat. Cordage pf., 1st as. paid	25	25	..
*National Lead	24	23	42¾
*National Lead pf	60½	60	97¼
National Linseed Oil	16⅝	16¼	38
New Central Coal	6⅛	6⅛	..
New-Jersey Central	93⅛	90¼	133½
New-York Central	98½	96½	112⅛
New-York & New-England	19	17	34
New-York & Northern pf	12	12	21
*New-York, Penn. & Ohio pf	¾	¾	..
New-York, C. & St. Louis	12⅞	11½	17¼
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	20	20	..
New-York, Lake Erie & W	11¾	11⅜	27¼
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf	25	25	65¾
New-York, Sus. & Western	10½	9¾	15
New-York, S. & W. pf., new	38	38	..
Norfolk & Western	6	6	..
Norfolk & Western pf	21½	21½	42½
North American	4⅝	2¼	13¾
Northern Pacific	6¾	3¾	21
Northern Pacific pf	19	15¼	55⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	11¾	11½	..
Ontario & Western	12⅞	12⅝	19¼
Oregon Railway & Nav	35	35	..
Pacific Mail	10½	9¼	33½
Peoria & Eastern	4½	4½	..
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	7¾	6½	..
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅝	12⅞	57
Pittsburg & Western pf	27	25	..
Pittsburg, C., C. & St. L. pf	41½	41½	63⅜
Pullman Palace Car	144	141	196½
Rich. & W. Pt., 1st as. paid	¼	⅛	..
Rich. & W. Pt., 2d as. paid	1⅞	1½	..
Richmond & West Point pf. t. r	11	10½	..
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens	98½	98½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	4¼	4½	8½
St. Louis Southwestern pf	7¾	7¾	16½
St. Paul & Duluth	29	22	44
St. Paul & Omaha	28½	27¼	52
St. Paul, M. & M	99¼	99¼	115¾
Southern Pacific	18½	18	35¾
Tennessee Coal & Iron	12	10½	33
Texas Pacific	5⅝	5	9
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	8½	7½	27½
Union Pacific	18¼	16½	38¼
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	5¾	5½	17¼
United States Express	45½	45¾	58
United States Rubber	19	17	..
United States Rubber pf	55	55	..
Wabash	7	6⅜	10½
Wabash pf	14	13¼	24⅞
Western Union Telegraph	77	74½	98⅞
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	11½	27¾
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	41½	41½	69
Wisconsin Central	6	4¾	17

*Unlisted.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $4,499,575. The banks now hold $12,045,800 less than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $5,255,500, an increase in specie of $4,728,000, a decrease in legal tenders of $703,700, a decrease in deposits of $1,901,100, and an increase in circulation of $702,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Aug. 19, '93.	Aug. 12, '93.	Aug. 20, '92.
Loans	$406,540,700	$411,795,700	$492,054,300
Specie	58,352,800	53,624,800	86,094,300
Legal tenders	22,177,000	22,880,700	57,387,600
Deposits	370,302,400	372,205,500	524,412,100
Circulation	7,738,200	7,030,000	5,466,400

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Aug. 19, '93.	Aug. 12, '93.	Aug. 20, '92.
Specie	$58,352,800	$53,624,800	$86,094,300
Legal tenders	22,177,000	22,880,700	57,387,600
Total reserve	$80,529,800	$76,505,500	$143,481,900
Reserve requir'd against deposits	92,575,600	93,050,875	131,103,025
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	*12,045,800	*16,545,375	12,378,875

*Deficit.

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

1892	$12,378,875	1889	$3,352,525
1891	14,109,800	1888	21,736,250
1890	*2,512,976	1887	4,265,675

*Deficit.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 2@6 ₱ cent., the average being about 4 ₱ cent.

Time money was scarce. Loans were made on a basis of 6 ₱ cent. and commission extending to 5 ₱ cent.

Commercial paper was stagnant. The supply was excellent, but there were no purchasers. Rates were nominally 10@15 ₱ cent.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £23,000, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 43.49, against 42.99 in the previous week. The bank's discount rate remained unchanged at 4 ₱ cent. The Bank of France showed a decrease of 3,125,000f. in gold and an increase of 850,000f. in silver.

The New-York Clearing House has now outstanding $37,880,000 in loan certificates. The Boston Clearing House has outstanding $10,940,000.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market has been most irregular, being dominated by the premium on gold and higher rates for money in England. Posted rates for sterling fluctuated widely, and on Saturday were $4.83½ for 60-day bills and $4.88 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.82½@$4.82¾ for 60-day bills, $4.87@$4.87¼ for demand, $4.88@$4.88¼ for cable transfers, and $4.80@$4.81 for commercial.

Continental exchange was also irregular. The final quotations were: Francs, 5.22½ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94¼ and 95¼, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

Domestic exchange on this city was unsettled. Quotations at Boston, Philadelphia, and Chicago ranged from 1½ to 3 ₱ cent. At the close of the week rates were: At Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par to ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, ¼ discount; selling, par. New-Orleans—Commercial, $5@$7.50 discount; bank, nominal. Chicago—$15 discount. Boston—$1.25@$2 premium for cash. Philadelphia—$5@$15 ₱ $1,000. San Francisco—Sight, 5; telegraph, 15. St. Louis—$8 discount.

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted on Saturday at 73¾ bid.

Bar silver sold at 73c ₱ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 59c.

In London bar silver sold at 33¾d ₱ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports on hand 161,053 ounces of silver; certificates outstanding, 160.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil pf	1½	Nash., C. & St. L	2
Distilling & C. F	2¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1½

DECLINED.

American Sugar R. pf	1⅛	Minn. & St. L. pf., t. r	1⅝
American Tobacco	2	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf	1
Brooklyn Elevated	1¼	Nat. Cord. pf., 1st as. pd	10
Canada Southern	3	Nat. Linseed Oil	2½
Central Pacific	1¾	New-Jersey Central	2¾
Ches. & Ohio	1½	New-York Central	1
Chicago Gas	3¾	N. Y. & New-England	1¼
Chi. & E. Ill. pf	1	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	1
Chi. & N. W	2⅝	N. Y., Sus. & West	1
Chicago & N. W. pf	6	N. Y., S. & W. pf., new	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1⅝	North American	1⅛
C., C., C. & St. Louis	3¼	Northern Pacific	3
Chi., Mil. & St. P	1¾	Northern Pacific pf	1
Chi., R. I. & Pac	2⅛	Oregon R. & Nav	3
Col., H. V. & Tol	2	Pacific Mail	2
Consolidated Gas	2	Peo., Dec. & Evans	1
Delaware & Hudson	4⅝	Pitts. & Western pf	3
Del., Lack. & Western	3	Pullman Car	3¾
Evansville & T. H	5	R., W. & O	1½
General Electric	6⅞	St. Paul & Omaha	1⅛
Laclede Gas	1	Union Pacific	1¾
Lake Erie & West. pf	1	U. S. Express	4¼
Lake Shore	1	U. S. Rubber	2
Long Island	3	U. S. Rubber pf	5
Louis. & Nash	1	Wheeling & L. E	1½
Manhattan	4⅞	Wisconsin Central	1½
Michigan Central	1		

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Dock & Imp. 5s	2	Int. & G. N. 2d	1½
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	2½	L., N. A. & C. cn	2½
C., P. & St. L. gtd. 5s	1¾		

DECLINED.

Am. Cotton Oil 8s	2	N. Y., Ont. & W. 5s	4½
At., Col. & Pac. 1st	1¼	North. Missouri 1st	1
At., T. & S. Fé 4s	4½	Northern Pac. 1st, c	9¾
At., T. & S. Fé 2d, A	2¼	Northern Pac. 2d, c	16
Atlantic & Pacific 4s	3	Northern Pac. 3d, c	20
Beech Creek 1st	3	Northern Pac. cn. 5s	10
C. & O., Series A	2	Oregon Imp. cn. 5s	4
C. & O. gen. 4½s	2	Oregon Imp. 1st	1
C. & O. cn. 5s	2¾	Ore. Short Line 6s	2¼
C. & O. 1st, R. & A.		Oregon R. & N. 1st	1
cn. 2-4s	3½	Peo. & East. 1st	1
Chicago & Erie inc	2¼	P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, A	1½
Chi. & Nor. Pac. 1st	10¼	Reading 1st pf. inc	2
Chi. Gaslight & C. 1st	2½	Reading 3d pf. inc	1
Col. Mid. cn. 4s	2½	Reading gen. 4s	1
Consumers' Gas 5s	5	R. & W. P. 5s, t. r	3¼
Den. & R. G. 4s	3	St. L. & S. F. cn. 4s	7
Det., M. & M. l. g	2	St. Louis S. W. 1st	1
Ft. W. & R. G. 1st	2	St. P. & Om. cn	2
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	5	St. Paul Term. 5s	2
Green Bay inc	1½	St. P., D. & G. S. 5s	1
Iowa Central 1st	2	St. P. 1st, C. P. W. 5s	1½
Kansas Pacific cn	4½	Sar. & West. 1st t. r	4¾
Kansas & Texas 1st	4¼	Texas Pacific 1st	2
Kansas & Texas 2d	2	Tol. & O. C. 1st	2
Laclede Gas 1st	2¾	Union Elev. 1st	1¾
L. & W. cn. as	3	U. P. 1st, 1896	1
L. & N., N. O. & M. 1st	2	U. P. 1st, 1897	2
M., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1	U. P., Den. & G. 5s	6
Mobile & Ohio gen. 4s	2	Wabash 2d	1
N. C. & St. L. 1st	1½	W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	2
N. Y. Cent. 1st, c	2	West Shore 4s	1¾
N. Y., L. & W. 1st	2½		

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by the *Commercial and Financial Chronicle*:

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Aug. 17, 1893	£25,256,013	
Aug. 18, 1892	27,331,134	
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Aug. 17, 1893	£68,441,052	£50,960,243
Aug. 18, 1892	66,774,613	51,898,415
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Aug. 17, 1893	£30,282,000	£10,094,000
Aug. 18, 1892	36,725,250	12,241,750
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Aug. 17, 1893	£10,704,000	£16,360,000
Aug. 18, 1892	7,067,000	16,852,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Aug. 17, 1893	£2,758,000	£6,967,000
Aug. 18, 1892	3,219,000	7,300,000
BELGIUM.		
Aug. 17, 1893	£2,696,000	£1,348,000
Aug. 18, 1892	2,896,667	1,448,000
SPAIN.		
Aug. 17, 1893	£7,916,000	£6,355,000
Aug. 18, 1892	7,596,000	5,061,000
Total last week	£148,053,065	£92,084,243
Correspond'g week '92	151,609,664	94,861,498
W'k end'g Aug. 10, '93	148,435,654	92,239,423
Correspond'g week '92	149,655,451	94,734,844

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Saturday	$7,793,824
Corresponding week last year	11,765,877
Since Jan. 1, 1893	395,371,711
Corresponding period last year	371,661,180
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$8,412,483
Corresponding week last year	9,224,504
Since Jan. 1, 1893	224,768,838
Corresponding period last year	246,852,180
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Saturday	$11,253,006
Corresponding week last year	38,584
Since Jan. 1, 1893	38,796,669
Corresponding period last year	7,757,867
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Saturday	$264,600
Corresponding week last year	2,252,431
Since Jan. 1, 1893	88,792,058
Corresponding period last year	67,421,760

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following were the Clearing House returns, with comparisons:

Clearings for the week ending Aug. 19	$414,117,641
Balance for the week ending Aug. 19	23,861,151
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 12	448,827,437
Balance for the week ending Aug. 12	23,098,883
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 5	550,086,119
Balance for the week ending Aug. 5	25,887,034
Clearings for the week ending July 29	548,589,578
Balance for the week ending July 29	27,357,078
Clearings for the week ending July 22	549,735,559
Balance for the week ending July 22	26,092,199
Clearings for the week ending July 15	561,019,265
Balance for the week ending July 15	24,624,021

THE PROVIDENCE MARKET.

PROVIDENCE, Aug. 19.—The condition of our local money market continues to show some slight improvement; that is, there is a less urgent demand for accommodation on the part of the borrowers. This may be in part accounted for by the inevitable contraction in nearly all kinds of business resulting from the general depression which everywhere prevails. The minimum rate to regular customers still remains 7 ₱ cent., and nothing is being done in outside loans except a few renewals, and these are for the most part made at extended rates. The market for local stocks has exhibited considerable activity during the last four days of the week. There was free selling of National Bank of North America on Wednesday and Thursday, but the offerings were well taken, and the price advanced on sales from 45 to 46½, the bid price retreating, however, to 45 at the close to-day. Other notable features were sales of Nicholson File Company stock at from 52 to 50, Narragansett Electric Light at 73½, and Providence Gas at 78. American Bank sold at 41½, Blackstone Canal Bank at 23½, Rhode Island at 24½, and Third at 80.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report official closing quotations as follows:

BANKS.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
American	41½	44	Merchants'	64	..
Atlantic	..	44	Mechanics'	52	56
Black. Canal	23¾	25	National Ex	98	..
City	63	71	Nat. N. Am	45	46½
Commercial	41	43	Nat. Com	52	56
Eagle	50	57	Old	110	..
Fifth	51	55	Phenix	70	75
First	..	118	Rhode Island	24½	28
Fourth	120	..	Roger W'ms	70	76
Globe	78	85	Second	133	140
High Street	60	..	Third	79	..
Jackson	27	..	Traders'	40	..
Lime Rock	30	..	Westminster	61	..
Man'fact'r's'	140	..	*Weybosset	51	..

*Ex dividend.

PAWTUCKET BANKS.

First	..	158	Slater	..	152
Pacific	..	70			

TRUST COMPANIES.

Mercantile	..	80	B. of A. L. & T.	50	..

RAILROADS.

Bost. & Prov.	235	..	Prov. & Sp'g'd	102	111
N. Y., N. H. & H.	..	205	Paw. Valley	150	..
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs.	50	70	Prov. & Wor.	..	25

MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.

Am. Screw	249	265	Nichls'n File	49½	..
Am. Supply	..	90	P. Hair Cl'h	..	50
Ar'g'n & Sims	..	51	Heaton But	..	90

INSURANCE.

Equitable	..	40	Prov. Wash	30	34½
Merchants'	31	40			

GAS AND ELECTRIC.

Narra. Elec	73⅝	76½	Prov. Tel	93	97
Prov. Gas	75¼	80	Woon. Elec	..	108
Pawt. Gas	..	74½			

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. & Ston. S. S.	..	170	R. I. S. D.	..	100

PITTSBURG INVESTMENTS.

[*Reported by Messrs. Dick Brothers & Lawrence, 30 Broad Street, New-York.*]

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—There are few actual changes to note in the condition of the money market. The feeling in financial as well as business circles, however, is better and altogether more confident than a week ago, but the only basis so far is the belief that the market is working in the direction of easement. There is less hoarding of money, and the tendency on the part of depositors to show distrust is less pronounced. The result is some substantial gains by the banks, but the latter are as yet unmoved from the conservative stand taken weeks since concerning loans. New business is scarcely given a hearing, but regular customers find less trouble than formerly in securing renewals, and at the usual 6@7 ₱ cent., although bankers could, if they saw fit, exact much higher rates. The issue of Clearing House certificates—less than $800,000—and payment of checks through the Clearing House greatly relieved the strain incident to the currency famine, and no serious inconvenience occurred, save in isolated cases when making up pay rolls, and the scarcity of funds compelled some of the oldest manufacturing firms to pay partly in checks.

In the market for securities the natural gas and street railway shares still got most attention from investors, and, although trading was active at times, the ranges were at no time broad. Philadelphia Gas was bought quite largely by investors who made payment usually out of their safe-deposit boxes, and the supply representing the holdings of traders compelled to liquidate left the close but fractionally higher than a week ago, with sales at 18¼. There were more offers for New-York delivery, but the brokers representing such holdings invariably kept far enough from the market to suggest a desire to buy. People's Pipeage is fractionally higher, on street demand, principally, and Bridgewater Gas is up in the bid over 1 ₱ cent. to 36. Citizens' Traction closes at 56⅞@57, and Pittsburg Traction at 49 bid. Westinghouse Air Brake closes slightly lower at 110@113. Birmingham Traction closed at 16⅛@16¼, and Duquesne at 20 bid. Westinghouse Electric second preferred was 17 bid.

Koetting Lost in Speculation.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—The money of the South Side Savings Bank, which John B. Koetting squandered while cashier, went into deals on the Board of Trade. Receiver Barth says $139,000 disappeared in that way. Mr. Koetting dealt through Jacob Wurster, a commission man, and the latter, in case of losses, drew on the bank, his checks being honored by Koetting. On the books it looked as if Mr. Wurster had overdrawn his account, whereas the transaction was simply a means of collecting Koetting's indebtedness.

Court Commissioner Roehr, John H. Koponeir, a brother-in-law of Koetting, and John Graf have gone to Denver to see Koetting. The latter two are on his bond as executor of the Shepardson estate, and, as the estate has been squandered, they are supposed to be desirous of having him deed over his Milwaukee property to them as an indemnity.

FOREIGN NAVAL NEWS.

What is claimed to be the largest torpedo boat in existence will shortly be launched at the Oriolle Yard at Nantes, France. Work on the vessel, which is to be named Lansquenet, was begun a year ago. She will be provided with twin screws, and is expected to develop a speed of 26 knots an hour. In addition to her torpedo armament she will carry three quick-firing guns. The dimensions of the Lansquenet have not yet been made public.

⁂

The war ship Magicienne, which was present with the British fleet in the Columbian review, has reached Spithead, England. Her crew will be paid off, and the ship will be recommissioned for duty on the North American station. The Magicienne carried the goat which attracted so much attention in the streets of New-York at the time of the parade of the British sailors.

⁂

The British Admiralty has allotted a complement of 690 officers and men to the battle ship Empress of India. The Empress of India will shortly be placed in commission at Chatham, England. The new battle ship will be attached to the British Channel squadron in the place of the Rodney. The latter vessel will go out of commission at Chatham. As soon as her defects have been made good the Rodney will probably be assigned to the Mediterranean squadron. The machine gun arrangement of the Rodney, it is understood, is to be augmented by the mounting of additional guns on the upper deck and the military masts of the ship.

⁂

The French Mediterranean squadron has been ordered to proceed at the close of this year's manœuvres to the Corsican coast and shell the coast from a distance of five miles.

⁂

The *United Service Gazette* (British) in its edition of Aug. 12, 1893, says: "It is stated that Capt. Mahan of the United States cruiser Chicago, now at Southampton, the well-known writer on naval matters, is engaged on a life of Nelson."

⁂

The announcement that the torpedo gunboat Niger proved herself one day during the recent manœuvres of the British fleet unable to steam more than 14 knots an hour has caused some surprise. The Niger is a comparatively new vessel. She was built at Barrow, England, and is one of the large vessels built to catch torpedo boats. She was designed to make 20 knots an hour. The Niger possesses powerful engines, the horse power being 3,500, and has a tonage of 810.

⁂

The naval manœuvres of the Imperial German fleet in the Baltic Sea will begin on Aug. 20 and continue until Sept. 27. The various squadrons, it is announced, will unite before Kiel in the latter half of September, and will make a combined attack on that harbor. Kiel will be defended by the coast fortress and by a special squadron of war ships.

THE HAVANA MARKET.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—Sugar quiet and nominal; molasses sugar, regular to good polarization, $2.87½@$3, gold, ₱ quintal; centrifugal, 92° to 96° polarization, $3.87½@$4; stocks at six ports on the 15th inst., 159,816 tons; exports from the 8th to the 15th inst., 2,409 tons. Bacon, $15, gold, ₱ cwt. Superior American butter, $23, gold, ₱ quintal. American flour, $5.50, gold, ₱ bbl. Jerked beef, $9.50, gold, ₱ quintal. American sugar-cured hams, $17, gold, ₱ quintal for Northern and $20 for Southern. Lard, in kegs, $11, gold, ₱ quintal; in tins, $14. American potatoes, $4.50, gold, ₱ bbl. White navy beans, $5.50, gold, ₱ quintal. Chewing tobacco, $22, gold, ₱ quintal. Freights dull. Exchange steady.

SOME ECONOMIC FALLACIES.

Error of Connecting Wages and Cost of Labor—What Makes Prices.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An attempt to establish the true facts which make prices, necessarily must commence with an inquiry into the relation of the laborer's share in the cost of the product. But we should get entirely wrong results if we followed the old methods of estimating the cost of production by the daily wage rate known to exist. Indeed, all the confusion and strife seems to have resulted from the ready assumption that a low rate of wages meant a low cost of production, and, consequently, as Ricardo has it, "that there is no other way of keeping profits up but by keeping wages down."

The most fundamental errors have been propagated by confounding the wages of the laborer with the cost of the labor in the production of a commodity. Writers always have the day rates of wages in view when they deal with the question of cost. The rate of wages is one thing, the pay for a certain amount of work done is quite another. Wages concern the workingman as a consumer and are of importance to the producer, inasmuch as the workingman is by the larger or smaller amount he receives either enabled to keep the human machine in condition or forced to let it run down.

High wages are an element of strength to the producer. The payment for the work, however, is quite another thing. The cost per piece concerns the employer. Had the propounders and defenders of the old theories gone into factories and workshops to gather their information instead of formulating them from preconceived notions much bitter warfare could have been saved to the world. A war of the masses against the classes has been fanned and at times has broken out into flames. The wage theories referred to have been accepted as axiomatic by those who have striven for the elevation of the working classes, and have undoubtedly been animated by the most humane considerations. The so-called iron law of wages is the theory upon which all the Socialistic and communistic leaders rest their argument.

But there is not a scintilla of truth in the doctrine. Wages usually are highest when profits are highest. Both are regulated by the demand for the product of labor.

This will be seen from the consideration of the neglected element in the question, the mode of payment of the labor. In all employments engaged in the production of salable articles the work is directly paid by the piece rate or the day rate gauged by the output. Wherever it can be applied, the piece rate prevails. When a day rate is established, it is gauged on a fixed daily output. In some of the silk mills of Crefeld I found the maximum day rate of weavers fixed at 3 marks. The number of yards of the daily output was regulated by the quality, the number of threads to the meter. Where this maximum was not reached, corresponding deductions were made. As an excess of earnings from higher exertion leads in the experience of workingmen to reduction in the piece rate, it is plain that few are anxious to make their superior ability an instrument for their own discomfort.

In the old system of work, in vogue at the time of Ricardo, the pay by the piece was very general. The house industries supplied the manufacturing merchant with the supply of goods. The weaver received his yarn and returned the woven goods and received his stipulated pay per yard. A great deal of the German textile trade to-day is conducted on the same basis. The yarn, before the great inventions were put into operation and enabled the introduction of the factory system, was spun in the cottages, and certainly could not be paid at any other than the piece rate.

Up to very recent years the peasant girls of Germany, and the town-bred girls, too, were in the habit of procuring their marriage outfits from the fruit of the spinning wheel.

Whatever the amount of wages the output was dependent on the tools employed and the time devoted to the work. The piece rates were at all times small. But at the time when hand work supplied the rising demands of an expanding trade the result would be the same; rather a rise than a fall in pay concurrent with higher profits.

Sir Frederic Eden, writing in 1797, speaks of a rise in wages over 1787 in all employments where piece rates were the mode of payment, "which," as he says, "ten or twelve years ago were not nearly so plentiful as at present."

A reduction in the rate of pay could occur only consequent upon the introduction of new methods. Adam Smith does not yet mention any of the improvements in spinning which were destined to revolutionize the textile industry and, with it, the industries of the world. But still wages had risen considerably from the beginning of the century to his time. With the introduction of the spinning machine wages rose in the spinning industry, which became a factory industry thereby. But for a long time the weaving remained a house industry, and, what is here to the point, was, in the time during which Ricardo was forming his views, receiving increased wages, because of the greater demand for the piece goods and the freer supply of yarn. Before the introduction of the spinning machine the weavers could frequently not supply the goods in demand for want of yarn. Sir Frederic Eden, Adam Smith, and Arthur Young give the rate of earnings of a weaver at about 8s. In 1818, the time of Ricardo's writings, they were 15s.

A manufacturer, Mr. Houldsworth, gave before a Parliamentary committee from the books of his firm the wages of spinners:

1804.—No. 180—Male spinners, 32s. 6d.; assistants, 27s. 6d. No. 200—Male spinners, 36s. 6d.; assistants, 31s.

1814.—No. 180—Male spinners, 44s. 6d.; assistants, 27s. 6d. No. 200—Male spinners, 60s.; assistants, 30s.

These high rates were to an extent counterbalanced by the prevailing high prices of bread. But they were so much in excess of the rates in vogue before the introduction of the inventions referred to that a mere mention of these would show the error of the conclusions.

The weekly earnings of fine yarn spinners at Bolton were given to me in 1887 as averaging 50s. a week, and spinners of medium numbers at Salford told me that they were about 2 guineas a week. But 50s. a week in 1887 was quite a different thing from 50s. in 1814, and even in 1818. If we measure the value of money in these different years by the price of bread, then the value of wages is twice as high now as then.

But with the rising wages a constant reduction in the cost of labor had gone on, and, consequently, a reduction in prices. This also showed itself in steady progression from the beginning of the century to the present day.

The price of No. 40 twist per pound was:

	1797.	1812.	1822.	1832.	1887.
	7s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	1s. 4¾d.	11¼d.	8½d.
Deducting cotton, including waste	3 4	1 6	9	7¼	6
Leaving for wages, expenses, and profits	4s. 2d.	1s.	7¾d.	4d.	2½d.

The cost of labor per pound of yarn and the average of wages earned per year per hand employed is given by Mr. Ellison in his book on "The Cotton Trade." Nothing more instructive than this table for our purpose:

	Product per Head. Pounds of Yarn.	Cost of Labor per Pound of Yarn.	Average Earnings per Head.
1819-21	968	6s. 4d.	£26 13s.
1829-31	1,546	4s. 2d.	27 6s.
1844-46	2,754	2s. 3d.	28 12s.
1859-61	3,671	2s. 1d.	32 10s.
1880-82	5,520	1s. 9d.	44 4s.

We find the same results in the weaving industry. Print cloth shows:

	Weekly Product. Yards.	Labor per Yard.	Weekly Earnings per Weaver.
1814	130.7	1s. 3d.	14s.
1832	221.2	6d.	12s.
1890	540	(3 looms) ⅜d.	17s. 2d.
		(4 looms)	22s. 5d.

The conditions of the weavers in 1832 was deplorable. The reduction in the pay was in consequence of great pressure exercised on the weavers without compensating improvements in the methods and appliances. In 1880 we see the labor cost reduced to about one-fourth that of 1832, the wages increased by 50 to 100 per cent., and the cost of bread reduced to less than half the old price.

Ellison shows about the same progression in woven cotton goods as in the yarns:

	Pounds Product Per Head.	Labor Per Woven Pound.	Average Earnings Per Year.
1819-21	322	15s. 5d.	£20 18s.
1829-31	521	9s. 0d.	19 8s.
1844-46	1,658	3s. 5d.	24 10s.
1859-61	3,206	2s. 9d.	30 15s.
1880-82	4,039	2s. 3d.	39 0s.

We see by this illustration that there is no connection whatever of the rate of wages with the cost of labor in the product. The cotton industry is not equaled by any other in importance. No other industry outside of agriculture employs the number of hands, sets so many wheels in motion, and has exerted such an influence on the mental development of the age. No other is, therefore, so well adapted for our demonstration. It is only necessary now to make a few comparisons with the development in the industry in Germany to show once for all that higher wages depend on nothing else but on the free exercise of the intellectual faculties in the economy of production, and that there is nothing more detrimental to the interests of the employers themselves than the application in practice of the objectionable theories referred to.

My own inquiries, as published in the Consular reports of the State Department and in my book, "The Economy of High Wages," have lately found most complete corroboration in the work of an eminent German economist, Dr. von Schultze-Gaevernitz, Professor of Political Economy at the University of Leipsic, in his book, "The Factory System (Der Grossbetrieb) as an Economic and Social Progress—A Study in the Cotton Industry," (Leipsic, 1892.) The relative state of the industry in England and Germany was the especial object of his examination.

With wages not more than one-half and with ten more working hours in the week, he finds the cost of direct labor in spinning mills a fraction higher in Germany than in England. The total cost, however, is considerably higher on account of the many overseers and other auxiliaries employed in German mills, who are almost entirely absent in English mills.

Everything is done more quickly with fewer hands in England than in Germany.

He compares the efficiency of an establishment in Mulhouse and one in Oldham, both employing self actors—the Oldham Mill, with 70,000 spindles; the Mulhouse Mill, with 32,000 spindles. The former employs 167 hands, the latter 185. Oldham has 2.4 and Mulhouse 5.8 hands per 1,000 spindles.

The number of yarn is 36s to 40s in Oldham, 20s in Mulhouse. With the same number of yarn the difference would be greater yet.

In spinning of No. 40s twist he finds the number of hands employed per 1,000 spindles to be 2.3 for Oldham and 6.2 for Switzerland.

In the weaving the cost of labor is higher on the Continent than in England; in England higher than in America, as I have previously stated in my reports, and is here confirmed by Prof. von Gaevernitz. The number of looms tended by one operator, the number of yards of the weekly output, make the rate of wages.

It is not necessary to recapitulate the statements, the matter being res adjudicata. It may, however, serve my present purpose to mention the case of the hand-loom weavers still engaged in their old trades and homes, earning wages not higher than those which made the English weavers of 200 years ago sing out their plaintive wails as reported to us by Macaulay: "Sixpence a day; if justice were done us, a weaver would earn his shilling a day."

The result of an inquiry published in 1890 by Dr. Carl von Rechenberg and cited by Prof. Brentano in his new edition of his "Relations of Wages and Working Time to the Product of Labor," refers to the incomes and the mode of living of the poor hand-loom weavers of Zittau. Rechenberg investigated the cases of twenty-eight families. All the members of a family work together. Out side of school time the children are engaged in spooling; the wife assists in the weaving. The time at work is fourteen to sixteen hours in Winter and thirteen to fifteen hours in Summer, if the efforts of their feeble frames can be called work. The incomes from weaving vary between 3 and 7 marks per week.

It is surprising to learn that some of them are still engaged in weaving shirtings and print cloths. Here the daily earnings of one weaver engaged on this cloth are given as low as 37 pfennigs, about 9 cents, (almost incredibly low,) with a product of about eight yards of 30 inches wide. Several other cases cited have earnings per day of 48 to 60 pfennigs, *i. e.*, 12 to 15 cents. Of course it is an uneven struggle, this attempt of keeping up the contest in countries of low economic development. But, low as the earnings are, they are by no means so very much different from those ruling in the same regions in the good old times when mechanical weaving was yet unknown. Dr. Louis Bein, in his "Industries of the Voigtland," (Saxony,) gives us the weekly wages of hand weavers and machine spinners in Planen and neighborhood. They are:

	Weavers.	Spinners.
1816-17	76 cents	$1.75
1819	93 cents	
1827	75 cents to $1.35	70 cents to $1.40
1834	$1.40	
1863	70 cents to $2.10	

Compare this with English wages for the same periods and you will see at a glance that at no time was a low rate of wages expressive of a low cost of labor. At that time even less than now was Germany in a position to compete with England on an even basis.

The output per weaver was in keeping with the wages.

What interests us here mostly is the output and the cost per yard of the Zittau weaver in relation to his wages, compared with the results of the modern system in the hands of the best-paid labor.

The average output per loom per week in Burnley, North Lancashire, on cloth of the same width is from 200 to 316 yards, according to the number of reeds. I found the complete cost—labor and expense—of weaving and finishing in Burnley as 6.182 cents and in Lowell as 5.071 cents per seven yards. In Lowell the average is over six looms, in Burnley under four looms, per weaver. Gaevernitz says, in speaking of the relative productiveness of labor and the effect on wages and cost of labor:

"I confine myself here to the following example, which rests on statements of Schoenhof, which were corroborated to me in Lancashire. It relates to print cloth 64x64.

	Weekly Product per Weaver, Yards.	Cost of Labor per Yard, Cents.	Working Hours.	Weekly Earnings.
Germany and Switzerland	466	0.606	12	$2.74
England	706	0.55	9	3.90
America	1,200	0.4	10	5.10

"We have the proof here so complete of the confusion of ideas resulting from confounding wages and cost of labor that little needs be added in illustration. The low labor rate by the piece follows the industrial progress, the intellectual and material development, of the age. We should have separated the rate of wages and dealt with the piece rates when we meant to determine the cost of labor and the competitive positions secured thereby. We should have come nearer to the facts and to a mutual understanding, though we might have seen fewer learned treatises on the principles of economic science."

The extent to which this paying by the piece is carried in manufacturing industries is seen from a statement relating to the working force of a cotton weaving mill in North Lancashire, which is as applicable to America as it is to textile manufacturing in general.

The 225 hands employed in the mill divide:

	In Piece Rates.	In Weekly Rates.
Spooling	16	..
Beaning	2	..
Sizing	..	1
Dressing	..	5
Warping	5	..
Weaving	180	..
*Overseers	6	..
Cloth examiner	..	1
Laborers	..	3
Others	..	6
	209	16

* Paid at the rate of 1s. 4d. to the pound of the weavers under their supervision.

OTHER INDUSTRIES CONSIDERED.

The progress in the technical development in the iron and coal mining industries shows the same general results—the lowest labor cost goes hand in hand with the shortest hours and the highest wages and the price declines in conformity. In mining and in many branches of the iron and steel industry the men are paid by the tonnage handling. Of course where, as in pig iron, the labor processes are mainly manual, like the handling and barrowing of the ores and the fuel, the labor cost is influenced by the higher wages. But even this is not carried to the extent that the higher wages make equally high cost.

It is a demonstrated fact that English iron is produced as cheaply, as far as the furnace labor goes, as German iron, although English wages are higher by at least one-third. The better feeding and living of the Englishman fully make up for the difference of a footing of equally improved plant in increased efficiency.

In America we produce the ore, the coal, and the coke cheaper than in England, (and England does it cheaper than Germany,) although the daily wages are higher. The beds are deeper in like kinds of ores and coals, therefore easier workable. But on the whole the higher rate of wages, the higher standard of living ruling here, causes a more thorough working organization than elsewhere. The application of labor-saving machinery and appliances is carried to an extent in the mining and metallurgical industries unknown in countries where a lower rate of wages prevails. The costliness of these alone is a bar to their introduction except under conditions as ruling in America.

With the progressing application of these methods the rates of labor by the piece (the ton) have fallen, the earnings have risen. We need only refer to the census returns of bituminous coal mining, where 1890 shows this progressively over 1880, as 1880 shows it over 1870.

	Cost of Labor Per Ton.		Yearly Earnings Per Head.		Value Per Ton at the Mine.	
	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.
Kentucky	.73	$0.70	$261	$334	$1.20	$0.99
West Va	.72	.60	295	391	1.10	.82
Ohio	.86	.69	320	352	1.29	.94
Illinois	.99	.69	382	357	1.44	.97
Penn	.65	.63	337	391	1.02½	.85½

Iron-ore mining shows for Michigan, where nearly all the Bessemer ores were mined:

Labor Cost.		Earnings.	
1880.	1890.	1880.	1890.
$1.40	$1.19	$413.	$535.

Some twelve years ago Sir Isaac Lowthian Bell found the cost of labor in the conversion of pig iron into steel rails higher in America than in England by the difference in the rates of wages ruling in the two countries. He found an average difference in the daily rates of about 100 per cent. I found the difference in the average of earnings in 1888 to be about 50 per cent. higher in America, but the labor cost about equal. This has since been corroborated by other investigations. All this is due to the great improvements and inventions, which find quicker application in America than elsewhere on account of the high rates of wages ruling here.

Under the old methods, working with hand tools, such as are still always employed in the Black Country, in England, and in the Taunus Mountains, in Germany, a nailmaker's weekly earnings would be stated at a high rate as averaging $3, but his labor per pound of nails would cost, for ordinary sizes, 1¼ cents. An American nailmaker in Pittsburg earns, in two-thirds of the time of a German nailmaker, $5 a day. His work, counting helper and all, does not cost one-half the price which one of the old-time workers is paid. In composite products the divergence of time, wages, and labor cost shows still more distinctly.

The average of wages in the Waterbury Watch Company's works was given me for men, women, and young persons as averaging $10.50 per week. The labor cost in a watch is 50 cents. In a watch factory in the Black Forest, in Germany the average wages are less than 10 marks, ($2.40,) but the Germans admit that they cannot compete with America in the lowness of the labor cost.

In a Lynn shoe factory the wages average for men, $12; for women, $7 per week. A particular kind of ladies' button boots made there costs 35 cents a pair in the aggregate of all the labor parts. In England I found the earnings of men between $5.76 and $8.40 a week, and that of women between $2.83 and $4.32; but the cost of labor in the same class of boots aggregated about 64 cents a pair.

We could follow this ad infinitum and we should always find that labor cost cannot at all be computed from the wage rate known to exist. In all these higher developed occupations the piece rate prevails. The remarkably low cost goes hand in hand with the high rate of wages, because of the minute division of labor, the employment of highly perfected machinery, and the fullest employment and intense exhaustion of the working time which the best-conditioned labor alone is capable of putting into the work.

J. SHOENHOF.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1893.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent parlormaid or chambermaid; would assist with other work; references. Call or address H. M., 231 West 16th St., third bell west.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a reliable woman as good family cook; excellent baker; no objection to coarse washing; city or country; best city reference. Address B. B., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By good plain French cook in private family; good references. Call on Mrs. Picoot, 167 West 31st St.

COOK, &c.—By competent woman to cook, wash, and iron; city reference. 315 East 24th St., care of Mrs. Hock.

COOK.—By a girl as good plain cook and laundress; willing and obliging. Last employer can be seen at 114 East 38th St.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—By respectable girl in small private family; good city reference. 252 West 47th St.

COOK.—By a good cook; is thoroughly competent; in private family; no washing; first-class city reference. G. K., Box 348 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable Swedish girl as cook and do plain washing; best city reference. 226 West 27th St.; call from 10 to 3.

COOK.—By a good plain cook; best reference. 236 West 17th St.; ring three times.

COOK.—By a competent Swedish cook in private family; city references. 155 East 27th St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. Address G. L., Box 346 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By young French Swiss girl as lady's maid or nurse to grown children; first-class references. 265 West 39th St.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced infant's nurse; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. Address L. T., Box 404 Times, Up Town.

NURSE, &c.—By French-Swiss girl (23 years) as nurse or chambermaid; best of reference; don't speak English. A. Reuser, care E. Fritz, 139 West 22d St.

NURSE.—By a young French girl as nurse for growing children; willing and obliging. Call or address Mrs. F. Peugeot, 1,315 3d Av.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a competent young woman as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference; country preferred. 2 East 69th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—By a French laundress, family wash ing; 75 cents per dozen. Mrs. Alexander, 215 West 36th St.

Miscellaneous.

JANITRESS.—By a woman as janitress to take charge of flats or apartments; not afraid of work; husband handy; good city reference. Address M. S. G., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—CHAMBERMAID.—By an Englishman and wife; husband is an experienced butler; wife as chambermaid or parlormaid; both have first-class city reference. G. S., 46 East 21st St.

BUTLER.—In first-class private family; thoroughly understands his duty; good references; city or country; willing and obliging. Address G. G., Box 400 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; generally useful; understands proper care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; good, careful driver; city or country; sober, honest, willing, obliging; has good appearance; two years' reference from last employer. Call or address Coachman, 82 West Washington Place.

COACHMAN, GROOM.—By married man; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; strictly sober, honest, and trustworthy, and is a good driver; eight years' first-class reference; just disengaged. Address W. M., Box 167 Times.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced man; married; thoroughly understands his business; careful driver, both city and country; is faithful, trustworthy, and perfectly reliable; eight years' first-class city reference. P. D., 103 West 30th St.

COACHMAN.—By experienced single, Protestant man; reliable; to take full charge of any gentleman's establishment; thorough horseman; careful driver; highest references; last employer can be seen. A. T., care G. Link, 395 4th Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an Englishman; single; age 34; six years' best city references; three years with last employer. Address J. C., 388 4th Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—Married; no family; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden, care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference. Address J. S., Box 207 Times.

GARDENER.—Single; understands the care of grapery, lawns, and vegetable gardening. Address T., Box 208 Times.

Miscellaneous.

JANITOR.—By father and daughter as janitor and janitress in flat house or any position of trust; excellent references of fifteen years. Address J. S., Box 273 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By an experienced, well-educated man as nurse or attendant on invalid; highest references given; city or country. Address J. Borows, 396 4th Av.

The Trades.

PARQUET FLOORS, FURNITURE, CABINET trim, &c., cleaned and polished; china, glass, pictures, mirrors, and all household goods packed for shipping or storage. Charles Roak, 212 West 36th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

LADIES, EARN YOUR OWN PIN MONEY at Home.—Old and young can do it; purely mechanical; no experience necessary; call at once. Etruscan Art Company, 30 East 14th St.

MIDWIFERY, NURSING, AND MASSAGE School, 247 West 49th St.—Charges very low; send for catalogue.

WANTED—A nursery governess; thoroughly competent to care for and teach two boys of 8 and 10 years of age; a native French or German preferred; must be competent to teach French, German, and English; permanent position and good wages and home guaranteed right party. Address Mrs. H. C. Pierce, Pride's Crossing, Mass.

WANTED—Waitress in small private family; country till October, then city. Apply, with references, Buckingham Hotel, 5th Av., corner 50th St., Tuesday, before 10 o'clock.

WANTED—Young girl as laundress and chambermaid to go to the country. Call Monday, from 10 to 1 o'clock, 46 East 29th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

We Set You Up in Business.

No peddling or canvassing. We furnish you goods on credit, also FREE thousands of catalogues and circulars for general distribution, with your name and address printed on each as general dealer. You can do a mail-order business and make hundreds of dollars. Write for free particulars, or inclose us two stamps for sample catalogues and circulars and full instructions how to go to work at once. MUSIC AND NOVELTY COMPANY, X 553, Battle Creek, Mich.

Dividends.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
529 AND 531 PEARL STREET, NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1893.

The coupons of the FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of this company, due SEPT. 1, 1893, will be paid by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY COMPANY on and after that date.

JOS. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

MOBILE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 21, 1893.

COUPON NO. 10, DUE SEPT. 1, 1893, ON THE general mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on presentation at the Gallatin National Bank, No. 36 Wall St., New-York, on and after that date.

HY. TACON, Treasurer.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1893.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE COMMON and preferred stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York on Monday, Aug. 21, 1893, at 3 P. M., and will reopen on Monday, Oct. 23, at 10 A. M.

EDWARD BRUCE, Secretary.

Financial.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17, 1893.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THE GENERAL Mortgage 4½ per cent. registered bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company will close at the office of the Central Trust Co. of New-York, Thursday, Aug. 24, 1893, at 3 P. M., preparatory to the payment of the semi-annual interest thereon due Sept. 1, 1893, and will reopen Sept. 1, 1893, at 10 A. M.

T. O. BARBOUR, Treasurer.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLLOWING list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City 52 Wall Street

Chemical National 270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL.
Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank 214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National 16 Nassau Street

Central National 322 Broadway

Chase National 15 Nassau Street

Lincoln National 34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National 18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank 147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank 3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co. 20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO.
The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co. 46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

Omaha Water Works.

To Holders of the Six Per Cent. and Five Per Cent. Bonds of the American Waterworks Company Secured by First Consolidated Mortgage on the Waterworks at Omaha.

It has appeared to a large number of the holders of the above bonds that, in view of the complications and litigations concerning the mortgaged property, it has become a matter of immediate urgency that the interests of the bondholders should be protected by an independent committee of responsible character and in no way connected with any of those complications, and having no private interests to subserve.

The holders of a large number of the above bonds have requested the undersigned to act as such committee, to formulate and carry out a plan for the foreclosure of the mortgage and the protection of the interests of the bondholders, to which request the undersigned have acceded; and they ask all holders of bonds and matured and unpaid coupons secured by such mortgage to deposit the same with The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, New-York, and sign assent to its plan, copies of which are to be had at the office of the Trust Company, which will issue its negotiable certificates for the deposited securities. Copies may also be had of any member of the committee.

The Committee strongly recommends to bondholders to communicate at once with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company or with the Secretary of the Committee.

ERNST THALMANN, of Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., 44 Wall St., New-York, Chairman.
ROSEWELL G. ROLSTON, President of Farmers' Loan & Trust Co., 22 William St., New-York.
GERALD L. HOYT of Maitland, Phelps & Co., 24 Exchange Place, New-York.
FREDERICK STRAUSS, representing J. & W. Seligman & Co., 15 Broad St., New-York, Secretary.
WINTHROP SMITH of W. & P. Smith, 439 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn.
THEODORE C. WOODBURY of Woodbury & Moulton, Portland, Me.

United States Mortgage Co.

Chartered 1871.

Capital - - - $2,000,000
Surplus - - - 500,000

59 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK.

This Company Transacts a General Trust Business.
Receives Deposits Subject to Check.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Bearing Interest.

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LUTHER KOUNTZE..........Vice President
GEORGE W. YOUNG......2d Vice Pres't & Treas.
ARTHUR TURNBULL..........Assistant Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT..........Secretary

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H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit,
Available for Travelers in All Parts of the World.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1893.
RICHARD S. EMMET, ROBERT E. ROBINSON, Executors. my29-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline L. Walker, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Vanderbilt Ave., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of January, 1894.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of June, 1893.
je26-law6m ASHBEL GREEN, Executor.

AUCTION SALES OF REALTY.

The real estate sales at auction to-day comprise the following:

AT 111 BROADWAY.

By Smyth & Ryan, sales in two foreclosure proceedings, Edward D. O'Brien and Theodore F. Hascall, referees, respectively, 1,463 and 1,465 Park (Fourth) Avenue, east side, beginning 33 feet north of East Eighty-second Street, two five-story brick and stone front flats, each 34.7 by 100. Due on judgment on each, about $34,700.

AT THE CITY HALL.

By the Sheriff, James Carraher, Deputy, right, title, &c., of Isidor Abrahams to 14 Baxter Street and ground in rear of 10, 12, and 12½ Baxter Street, 25 by irregular.

City Real Estate for Sale.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—Four-story high-stoop corner house, built in best possible manner, corner of 138th St. and 7th Av., or will be rented either furnished or unfurnished; immediate possession. Apply to (3090) SETON & WISSMANN, 11 Pine St.

Country Real Estate for Sale.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Desirable properties, (all prices,) for sale; furnished and unfurnished houses to rent. S. D. CONDIT, opposite Brick Church Station.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

HOUSES TO RENT.
Madison Av., No. 1,138,
Four-Story Stoop Brownstone.
Manhattan Av., No. 354,
Three-Story High Stoop Brownstone.
115th St., No. 306 West,
Three-Story High Stoop Brownstone.
Apply on premises, or to
GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway, New-York.

HANDSOME 4-STORY BROWNSTONE DWELLING TO LET.
47TH ST., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.
Laundry, butler's pantry, passenger elevator.
RENT, $2,508.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

HOUSES AND FLATS; GREAT VARIETY; all prices. STEVENS, 9th Av., corner 93d; 9th Av. and 104th.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

Desirable Apartments To Let.

Peabody,
102 and 104 Waverley Place.
Steam heat and elevator, $50 to $75 per month.

Irvington and Rockland,
136 to 142 West 16th St.
Steam heated, &c., $45 to $65 per month.

St. Clement,
365 West 23d St.
4 to 9 rooms, $30 to $75 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Steam heat, &c., $40 to $100 per month.

Sutherland,
709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.
Steam heat and elevator, $70 to $120 per month.

St. Honore,
1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.
Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.
Apply to janitors on premises or to
GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

EXTRA LARGE APARTMENTS TO LET.
Central private hall throughout.
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
RENTS, $1,000, $1,250.
Also smaller apartments, $800 up.
Elevator, steam heat, hall boys, &c.
PORTSMOUTH AND HAMPSHIRE.
38 to 50 West 9th St.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

APARTMENTS TO RENT
IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A. M. | Aurania, Sept. 19, noon.
Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.
Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M. | Campania, Sept. 30, 8½ AM
Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M. | Servia, Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
EXTRA STEAMER,
Gallia, Sept. 5, 1 P. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Britannic, Aug. 23, 2 P. M. | Britannic, Sept. 20, 1½ PM
*Teutonic, Au. 30, 8:30 AM. | *Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ AM
Germanic, Sept. 6, 2½ P. M. | Germanic, Oct. 4, noon.
*Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M. | *Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 AM
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS,
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Sept. 9, 4 P. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Ethiopia, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Circassia, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
Anchoria, Sept. 2, 10 A. M. | Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B, foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.........Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.
From pier foot of 5th St., Hoboken.
S. S. DUBBELDAM, Thursday, Aug. 24, 3:00 P. M.
S. S. AMSTERDAM, Saturday, Aug. 26, 4:30 A. M.
Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 39 Broadway, N. Y.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

New-York to Seattle, Tacoma, &c.—First class, $42.00; second class, $37.00.
New-York to San Francisco—First class, $45.00; second class, $39.00.
New-York to St. Paul via Montreal—First class, $25.00; second class, $24.00.
E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Nacoochee..........Tuesday, Aug. 22, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta..........Thursday, Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham..Saturday, Aug. 26, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt. | W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE..........Tuesday, Aug. 22
CHEROKEE..........Friday, Aug. 25
ALGONQUIN..........Tuesday, Aug. 29
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT. SO. FRT. & PASS'R LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

Maine Steamship Company

The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL,
Agent, at the pier.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. —Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 363, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN,
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50 and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Lahn, Tu., Aug. 22, 5 A. M. | Aller, Tues., Sept. 5, 6 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Aug. 26, 9 A. M. | Saale, Sat., Sept. 9, 9 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 29, 9 A. M. | Spree, Tues., Sept. 12, noon
Trave, Wed., Aug. 30, 9 A. M | Kaiser, Sat., Sept. 16, noon
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 2, 10 P. M. | Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.

New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Werra, Sept. 9 | Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9
Kaiser, Sept. 16 | Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30
Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6
Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16
Passage, $100, $225, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN

PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
F. Bismarck, Aug. 24, 3 P. M. | Normannia, S. 14, 8:30 AM
Columbia, Aug. 31, 9 A. M. | F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M
A. Victoria, Sept. 7, 3 P. M. | Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M.
First cabin, $90 upward; second cabin, $60.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M. | Paris, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
New-York, Aug. 30, 7 A. M. | Berlin, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul....Sat., Aug. 26, 4 A. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Sept. 2, 9 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent...Sat., Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE

FOR BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Bar Harbor, and all Eastern points.
DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 28 North River, foot of Murray St., week days at 5:30 and 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 5:30 P. M.
Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application.
New Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 3c. postage; "Fall River Line Tours," 2c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.
Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday; connecting trains leave wharf 6 A. M., due Boston 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.
AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.

INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS.
Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE

FOR
BOSTON, WORCESTER,
NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.
Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 P. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights and call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMited, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Orient, Manhanset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights, Southold, and Sag Harbor. Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays.
Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH NORWALK.—Steamer City of Albany; Beekman St., 2:35 P. M.; Saturdays, 2 P. M.; East 31st St., 3 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK or ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.
Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.
Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.
CONNECTIONS:
WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.
RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for resorts of the Catskills.
CATSKILL, with special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.
ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Boston and the East; Montreal and the North, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.
MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.
Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45;
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

A.—TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St., N. R., for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day. From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9 A. M.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

OTIS ELEVATING RAILWAY, Catskill Mountains.

Connects with 9:20, 11:20, and 3:30 trains on New-York Central, and 11:35 and 3:45 trains on West Shore Railroad. Also with Albany Day Boats and Catskill Evening Line.

A LIMITED TRAIN over the New-York Central on Saturdays at 1:45 P. M. for Catskill, without stop, connects with Otis El. R'y; due at the Mountain Station in 3 HOURS AND 30 MINUTES.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.
In Effect July 2, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrive Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.

12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.

2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.

6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

7:30 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning.) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)

5:00 P. M.—SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, and New-Orleans. Dining Car.

5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8:00 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8:00 P. M. daily.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1:50 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Cars and Day Coaches.

FOR CAPE MAY, 1:00 P. M. week days.

For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, 10:00 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. week days. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1:00, 2:10, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:00, 6:30, 7:50, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 A. M., (12:00 noon Limited,) 2:00, 4:00, 4:30, 5:00, 6:30, 7:45, 8:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets, 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect June 25, 1893.

For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.

For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50 to Red Bank, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., (1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.

SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 9:00, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.

For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 11:00 A. M., 1:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:30 P. M.

For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., 1:00, 3:45 P. M.

WEST SHORE RAILROAD.

(N. Y. C. and H. R. R. R. Co., Lessee.)

Excursion Tickets to World's Fair good for Ten Days, $17.00; also, Round Trip Tickets good until Nov. 15, $28.00.

Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot Franklin St.:

5:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge and Catskill Mountains, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction. Sleeping car New-York to Bloomville Sundays only. Can be occupied 9 P. M.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.

10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago; except Saturday for Toronto.

A 11:30 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Bloomville and Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska. Parlor cars to Bloomville and New-Paltz.

B 11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor cars to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.

1:15 P. M. Saturdays only. Half-Holiday Special to Catskill Mountains. Parlor car attached.

C 3:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga. Parlor cars attached Saturdays to Bloomville and Caldwell, Lake George.

C 4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.

A, B, C. Leaves Brooklyn by Annex: A, 10:00; B, 11:00 A. M.; C, 3:00 P. M. Jersey City, P. R. R. Station: A, 10:40; B, 11:20 A. M.; C, 3:28 P. M.

HAVERSTRAW LOCALS, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M.

NEWBURG LOCALS, 8:25, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.

Wagner Sleeping Cars for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago on all through trains.

For tickets, time tables, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, or information, apply offices: Brooklyn, 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., Annex Office, foot Fulton St.; New-York City, 113, 291, 363, 785, and 942 Broadway, 143 Bowery, 31 East 14th St., 53 West 125th St., and at stations.

C. E. LAMBERT,
General Passenger Agent,
5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.

8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

Summer Schedule, in effect June 25, 1893.
FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE, AND POINT PLEASANT.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 2:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Sts. at 3:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:00 A. M., 12:10, (*1:20 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M.

*Denotes express trains.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

RUFUS BLODGETT,
Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.

ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 2:30 P. M. next day. Wagner Service. Dining Car.

SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.

SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.

EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.

ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.

FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.

NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal, 6:45 A. M.

ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, and Montreal.

BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.

LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.

Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 2:28 P. M.; arrives Pittsfield 6:15 P. M.

For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.

Wescott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Pass. Agent.

N. Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R. R.

Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.

SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON TUESDAY, AUG. 22, MONDAY, AUG. 28, SATURDAY, SEPT. 9, AND WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 13, AT $17.00.

Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:

9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.

7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.

8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtsboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.

9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

1:45 P. M. (Saturdays only) for Campbell Hall, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, and Livingston Manor.

3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.

4:30 P. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Summitville, Ellenville, and all intermediate points.

7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.

J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A.,
56 Beaver St., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.

9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	**New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	†New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	‡8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.
Return service same hours and by same route.
Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Hotels.

HOTEL RENAISSANCE,
43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 16, 1893.
THE OCEAN GROVE CAMP MEETING ASSOCIATION intends to build an auditorium, size 150 by 230 feet, to accommodate 10,000 people. They will receive plans and bids on the 11th day of September, 1893, at 7:30 P. M., at their office at Ocean Grove, reserving the right to reject any or all plans and bids.
E. H. STOKES,
Chairman of the Building Committee.

Excursions.

Long Island Railroad's GREAT EXCURSION ROUTES TO THE SEA.

Manhattan Beach.

TRAINS LEAVE FOOT EAST 34TH ST.

6:20, 7:20, 8:40, 10, 11 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 2:40, 3:40, 4:40, 5:40, and half hourly thereafter from 6 to 9:30 P. M., and at 11 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 2, 3, 4, 5 P. M. Sundays, 8:40, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:00, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:00, 7:40, 8:00, 8:40, 9:00, 9:40, 10:00 P. M.

WHITEHALL ST., termini of all elevated roads and street-car lines, hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 to 8:40 and 9:10 P. M. Additional trains on Saturdays, 12:40 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 10:10, 11:10 A. M., 12:10, 1:10, 1:50, 2:30, 3:10, 3:50, 4:30, 5:10, 5:50, 6:30, 7:10, 7:50, 8:30, 9:10 P. M. Parlor cars on all principal trains. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SOUSA'S BAND.
Concerts every afternoon and evening.
PAIN'S
STORMING OF VICKSBURG
and
MAGNIFICENT FIREWORKS
every evening except Sunday and Monday.

Oriental and Manhattan Hotels.
FINE ROOMS—EXCELLENT CUISINE.

CONEY ISLAND,

BRIGHTON BEACH,
WEST BRIGHTON BEACH,
CONEY ISLAND POINT.
BOATS BY BAY RIDGE FERRY,
connecting with the
CULVER ROUTE,

Leave foot of Whitehall St., terminus of elevated roads, and all street-car lines.

Hourly from 7:10 to 11:10 A. M. and half-hourly from 11:40 A. M. to 9:10 P. M. Sundays, 8:10, 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40, 11:10, 11:40 A. M., 12:10, 12:40, and every twenty minutes from 1:10 to 9:10, 9:40, 10:10, 10:40 P. M. Last train leaves Coney Island at 11:08 P. M. Tickets on sale at elevated railroad stations.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH

AND JAMAICA BAY.

LEAVE LONG ISLAND CITY—6:15, 7:35, 9:15, 10:05, 11:10 A. M., 12:00, 1:05, 2:05, 3:05, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 6:40, 7:40, 9:00, 10:25 P. M. Sundays, 7:10, 9:15, 10:15, 10:45, 11:05, 11:25, 11:50 A. M., 12:15, 1:05, 1:25, 1:45, 2:15, 2:35, 2:50, 3:15, 3:45, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 6:45, 7:00, 7:25, 7:50, 8:10, 8:25, 9:15, 9:30, 10:20 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

SHELTER ISLAND, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR, AND THE HAMPTONS.
FREQUENT AND FAST TRAINS.
See Time Tables.

THE "NEW-YORK WORLD'S FAIR."

GLEN ISLAND

Most magnificent summer resort in the world. Delightful sail on fast steamers. Two Grand Concerts daily. Wonderful foliage and plants. Unequaled Menagerie and Aquarium. "KLEINDEUTSCHLAND." "The Dairy." Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling, billiards. Steam Launches. Genuine Glen Island Clambake. Dinner à la carte.

—TIME TABLE.—
FROM PIER 18, N. R., foot of Cortlandt St., 8:45, 9:15, 9:45, 10:45, A. M., 12:00 M., 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 5:15, P. M. FROM 32D ST., E. R., 9:30, 10:00, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 12:45, 2:15, 2:45, 3:15, 4:15, 5:45 P. M. BROOKLYN, SOUTH 5TH ST., 9:05, 9:35, 10:05, 11:05 A. M., 12:20, 1:50, 2:30, 2:50, 3:50 P. M. FROM GLEN ISLAND, 10:45 A. M. for Pier 18 and 32d St.; 11:45, 12:45 for Pier 18 only. ALL LANDINGS, 3:15, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00, 7:00, and 7:30 P. M.
40c.—EXCURSION TICKETS—40c.
EXTRA BOATS ON SUNDAYS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO
CONEY ISLAND,
STEAMERS LANDING AT THE OCEAN PIERS.
TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE.

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R., 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 3:45, 4:30, 5:15, 6:00, 6:45, 7:30, 8:15, 9:00 P. M.

FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R., 9:30, 10:15, 11:00, 11:45 A. M., 12:30, 1:15, 2:00, 2:45, 3:30, 4:15, 5:00, 5:45, 6:30, 7:15, 8:00, 8:45, 9:30 P. M.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND, 10:40, 11:25 A. M., 12:10, 12:55, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:25, 6:10, 6:55, 7:40, 8:25, 9:10, 9:55, 10:40 P. M. Excursion tickets, 50 cents. Tickets on sale at all down-track stations of the elevated railroads. East side passengers carried free from Whitehall St. to Battery Place and vice versa. Returning passengers require no tickets from Battery Place to Whitehall St.

World's Fair Excursion

VIA
WEST SHORE RAILROAD,
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 23,
$17.00 FOR THE ROUND TRIP. $17.00
TICKETS GOOD FOR TEN DAYS.

Special train of elegant modern Day Coaches will leave—
Foot of Franklin Street 10:00 A. M.
Foot of West 42d Street 10:10 A. M.
For Tickets, Time Tables, and information apply at any West Shore Railroad ticket office.

West Point, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie

Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.......9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Greenwood Lake Glens.

—EVERY WEDNESDAY—
75c. Round Trip 75c.
Special train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M., West 23d St. 9:40 A. M.
Returning, leaves Glens, 6:00 P. M.

Miscellaneous.

CURIOSITIES!!
Periodic Catalogues post free on application.
FISCHER & CO., Amsterdam, Holland.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THEODORE W. MORRIS and RICHARD T. WILLIAMS, copartners in trade under the firm name and style of THEODORE W. MORRIS & CO., plaintiffs, vs. ADOLPH SUTRO, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 20th, 1893. STRONG & CADWALADER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and Post Office address, No. 36 Wall St., New-York City.

To Adolph Sutro, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 11th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Supreme Court in the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated August 11th, 1893.
STRONG & CADWALADER,
au14-law6wM Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—Trial to be had in New-York County.—HERBERT L. HARDING, plaintiff, against ANNIE C. SEVERANCE, defendant.—Summons.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, June 27th, 1893. KIDDER & MELCHER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and P. O. address, No. 34 Nassau St., New-York City, N. Y.

To the defendant, Annie C. Severance: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 27th day of July, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city.—Dated New-York, July 29th, 1893.
KIDDER & MELCHER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 34 Nassau St., New-York City.
jy31-law6wM

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

1.—ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SEASON or year; elegantly-furnished floor or separately; also rooms for gentlemen, with board; highest references. 34 West 51st St.

10TH ST., 37 WEST.—First-class rooms and board for gentleman and wife and single gentlemen.

130TH ST., 161 WEST, NEAR 7TH AV.—Cheerful rooms; private family; French cuisine; also table board.

18TH ST., 43 WEST.—Very large parlor floor suitable for business; also other rooms; private bath.

34TH ST., 11 WEST, NEAR MANHATTAN Club.—Handsomely-furnished parlor, second and third floors; private baths.

34TH ST., 14 WEST.—Very fine rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Second floor; large rooms; also third floor back, with board; references.

70 WEST 51ST ST.—Choice rooms, with board; family of adults or gentlemen; arrangements for season; references.

2,068—2,070 5TH AV.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with first-class board; choice location; best references.

A NEW HOME FOR RESPECTABLE AGED people; excellent table; refined surroundings; $12 per month and upward. 158 St. Ann's Av.

FAMILY RESIDING IN WEST 70TH ST. WILL accommodate party desiring superior accommodations only. Address PARK, 251 Columbus Av.

FOR ADULTS.—Rooms, with board; excellent table; special rates by year; highest references. Owner, 1,242 Broadway.

MADISON AV., 127.—Arrangements can now be made for handsome suites; large and single rooms; superior service and table; references.

Furnished Rooms.

42D ST., 39 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished, with bath and large closets.

68 WEST 35TH ST.—Times may be hard, but you need comfortable rooms to rest; a clear head is half the battle of life.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

TO LET BY 1ST OF OCTOBER.—Physician's office; suitable for specialist; location, 35th St., between 5th and 6th Avs. Address C. D., 1,242 Broadway.

Instruction—City Schools.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE

OF
Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 27; spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue.
EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

YALE SCHOOL,

51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

HARVARD SCHOOL,
578 5TH AV.
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.
Preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, and Columbia. WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Reopens Thursday, Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special students admitted.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK.
Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL,
423 MADISON AV., NEW-YORK.
Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Summer address of Principal, Cotuit, Mass.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Av.—Reopens Oct. 2; numbers limited; school hours from 9 to 1; no home study for pupils under fourteen, who remain until 2 o'clock; applications by letter until Sept. 20.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85TH AND 86TH STREETS, NEW-YORK.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., re-opens Oct. 5. Primary, Intermediate, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.
No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 28. A class for Little Boys. At home after Sept. 16.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. 607 Fifth Av. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

AT MISS PERRIN'S 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 34th St.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW-YORK.—For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
OF THE
STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER ST.,
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NOVELTY ALL THE TIME.

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C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

NOW STRONGLY DEMOCRATIC

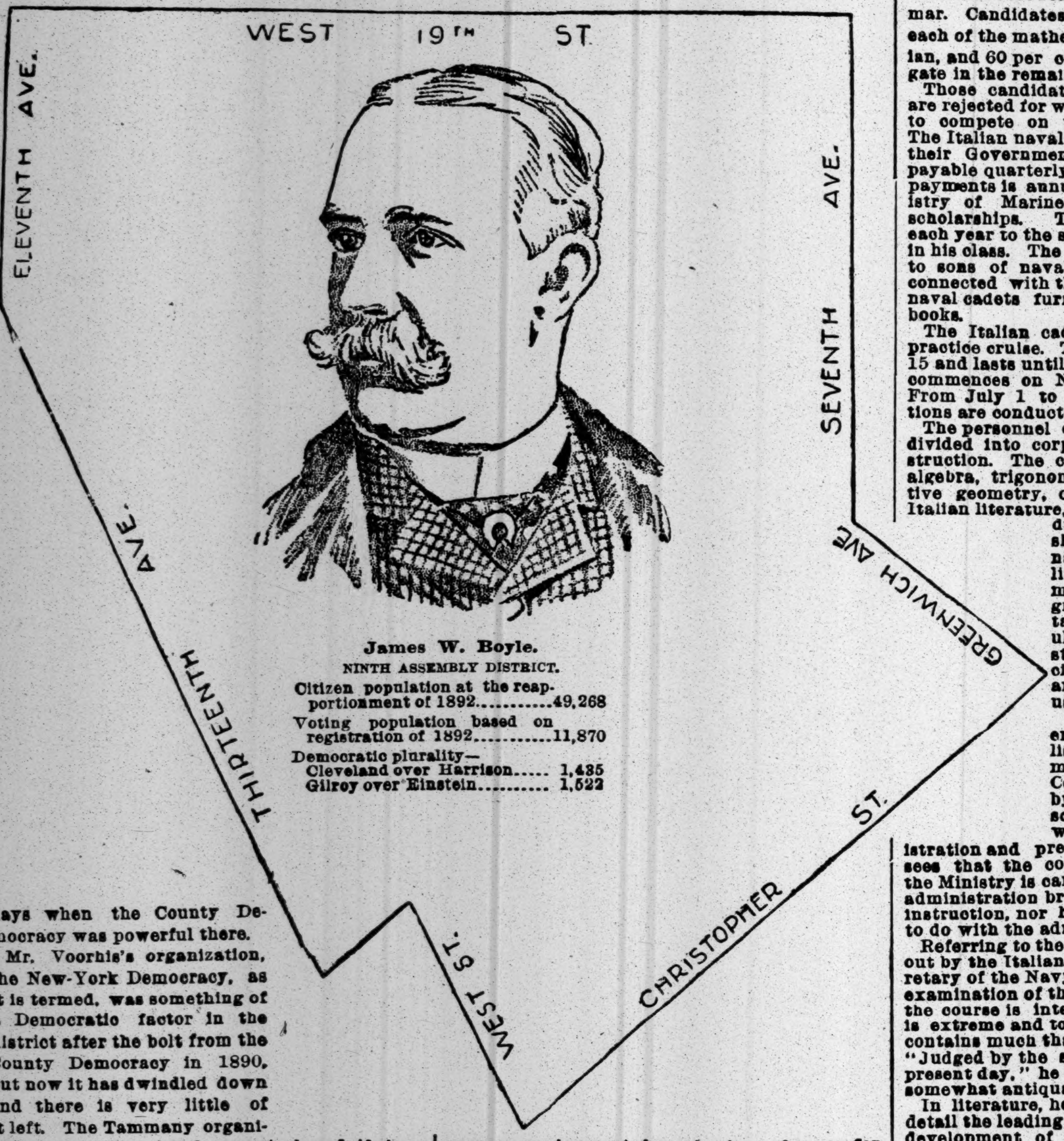
LEADER BOYLE'S FORCES UNITED IN THE NINTH DISTRICT.

Once It Was a Republican Stronghold, but Democratic Principles Have of Late Years Been Steadily Taking Root—Mr. Boyle Is Indefatigable—He Procured Music for Abingdon Square and He Looks Out for Places for His Followers—Organizing a Big Tammany Social Club.

No Assembly district in the city has undergone more complete political changes than the Ninth. Once a Republican stronghold, it is now Democratic, and the drift of sentiment is steadily in the direction of Democratic principles. The reapportionment is not responsible for the change. The Republicans say that it is, but the Democrats aver that the change in the lines did not make it easier to carry for the Democracy.

The first Democrat to be elected from the old Ninth District to the Assembly was John W. Browning, in 1879. In 1881 he was elected to the Senate. During the eighties the Democrats usually succeeded in carrying the district when they were united. When the County Democracy and Tammany failed to unite on candidates for district nominations, the Republicans always elected their man. After the Voorhis Democracy, led by John R. Voorhis, now a Police Justice, practically supplanted the County Democracy organization in the district, it followed the plan of dividing and uniting with the Tammany organization on the district nominations.

It was not until last year that there were no combinations, and that there was but one Democratic ticket in the field, and of course it was successful. For a few years the Tammany organization in the district has been absorbing all the outside Democratic strength, and things have changed very materially since the days when the County Democracy was powerful there.



James W. Boyle.

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Citizen population at the reapportionment of 1892..........49,268

Voting population based on registration of 1892..........11,870

Democratic plurality—

Cleveland over Harrison..... 1,435

Gilroy over Einstein.......... 1,522

Mr. Voorhis's organization, the New-York Democracy, as it is termed, was something of a Democratic factor in the district after the bolt from the County Democracy in 1890, but now it has dwindled down and there is very little of it left. The Tammany organization is now in complete control, and, if signs are not misleading, it is stronger and better equipped now than ever.

The Ninth District can boast of having a more curious shape than any other Assembly district in the city. It is mostly in the Ninth Ward, a highly historic section of the city. It includes part of old Greenwich village, and it is so full of reminiscences and local history that a big book could be written of its past. This sketch, however, has but to do with the present Democratic organization there, its leader and his associates and the plans they follow to keep their big organization intact and to continue the Democratic Party in power.

There are Democrats in the district well known in local political lore who are still outside the organization—men like Assessor Edward Gilon, Col. James D. McClelland, and Police Justice Voorhis—but Tammany has taken most of the Democrats into its ranks and may take more.

The Republican leaders of the district are United States Marshal John W. Jacobus and George B. Dean. Factional fights have weakened the G. O. P. there, but even now should two Democratic candidates appear in the field fighting for the same office the Republicans would have a good chance of electing their man, for there is not a big enough Democratic margin in the district to make Democratic success certain with two candidates of that party fighting for supremacy.

The Ninth Ward and the Ninth Assembly District were long known as distinctively an American section of the city, and in the old days the "American Party" had a stronghold there. The population is still largely native American. There are many Irish-American residents there now. The German and Hebrew population is comparatively light.

With its zigzag streets the Ninth District is an easy place for a stranger to get lost in, but it is inhabited by a hospitable lot of people, and the wanderer is quickly set aright. If he should be in search of politicians, he will be at once directed to Abingdon Square.

All the politics of the district radiate from Abingdon Square. It is the hub of the Ninth's political wheel. All the political headquarters in the district face upon it—the big Tammany headquarters, the Republican headquarters, the Jefferson Club, the Lincoln League, and the headquarters of the Voorhis Democracy are all there practically in a bunch. The "square" has from time immemorial been the forum of the Ninth District in all political matters.

This season the old square has seen a new departure in political work—nothing more or less than a band of music. Queer as it may seem, music is now made to play its part in keeping the voters in good humor.

The district had never had free band concerts until this season, when James W. Boyle, the Tammany leader of the district, went down and urged upon the Park Commissioners the wisdom of providing free concerts for Abingdon Square. The Commissioners assented, and made arrangements with the Old Guard Band to give a series of eight concerts in the square. On the night of the first of this series of concerts, the Tammany headquarters was brilliantly illuminated, and fireworks were set off by the committee. The Republican Lincoln League rooms, just beside the Tammany quarters, were not illuminated at all, and the Tammany folks impressed it upon the voters that it was to their efforts that the concerts were due, and the efforts were no doubt appreciated.

On concert nights now, all the clubhouses, including the Lincoln League, are illuminated and decorated, and they are gala nights in the district. The Tammany committee always displays fireworks as a prelude to the concerts.

The Tammany organization in the Ninth District is in a condition now that enables its managers to predict that it will show big gains at the next election.

The leader, James W. Boyle, is a striking-looking gentleman of great ability in the matter of district management, and has been a conspicuous figure in local political affairs for many years. He was in Tammany Hall as soon as he had a vote, but retired from it when the County Democracy was formed. He went back into Tammany in the campaign of 1890, when the opposition to the Wigwam centred in the People's Municipal League. While in the County Democracy he was very prominent in its councils and was a close friend of the late Hubert O. Thompson when that leader was in the heyday of his power. When he went back into Tammany, Mr. Boyle's ability as a politician was at once recognized.

For many years John J. Gorman, now Sheriff, was the Tammany leader of the Ninth District. When he went to live up town, he turned the leadership over to James Fitzpatrick, but Mr. Gorman continued to take an active interest in the district's affairs. Mr. Fitzpatrick, who was much beloved in the district, died early this year. When it came to the question of selecting his successor as the Tammany leader of the Ninth District, there was some contention for a few days as to who should have the place. Mr. Gorman had a candidate and Mr. Boyle was being pushed hard by many of the members of the Tammany General Committee for the place. Richard Croker said the matter must be settled by the committee of the district. Mr. Boyle's friends at once made a canvass of the General Committee of the Ninth, and it was quickly found that very nearly all of its members favored Mr. Boyle. Mr. Boyle had been in the oyster business in the district for many years, and the fact that his residence was then just outside of the district was not regarded as a bar to making him the leader. When the General Committee met, the opposition had disappeared and Mr. Boyle was unanimously chosen leader.

Since then the list of the General Committee has been nearly doubled, and the organization has been built up in various ways. Mr. Boyle's acquaintance with the business men of the district has enabled him to get scores of them into the organization. It has also enabled him to secure employment from business houses for scores of his followers.

Mr. Boyle not only searches for political employment for his friends, but for employment in mercantile houses as well. This is one of the strong points in district leadership.

Mr. Boyle is now engaged in organizing a great Tammany social club in the district. There are 600 members already enrolled upon membership rolls of the proposed club, and a meeting will be held in September to perfect the organization.

There are forty-six election districts in the Ninth Assembly District, and there are club organizations in every one of them. Great attention is paid in this district to election district work.

It is Mr. Boyle's good fortune to have associated with him in the management of the district men who cordially give him their best assistance in the work he has on hand. Included in the list of those who are prominent in the affairs of the Tammany organization in the Ninth District are Sheriff Gorman, Alderman P. H. Keahon, ex-Senator Thomas C. Dunham, Sagamore William H. Dobbs of the Tammany Society, Assemblyman Walter Bahan, Richard Fitzpatrick, William Bergin, ex-Judge William E. Dodge, B. F. Kenney, Isaac Edesheimer, Thomas Gorman, John P. Hilly of the County Clerk's office, and William Keyes.

Among the district Captains and other hard workers are Thomas E. Kennedy Joseph J. Norris, J. Hagar, John O'Connor, William Hallahan, John Thompson, John Larkin, Martin Hart, Hugh Slevin, C. W. Hart, Joseph Garvey, James Tremble, William White, James Reilly, John Nugent, J. L. Harzendorfer, John F. Mulligan, Mark Flanagan, Edward F. Quinn, Thomas McDonald, David De Witt, James Hernon.

John T. Ryan, Theodore M. Roche, James H. Hooper, Joseph E. Hilly, James Holmes, Richard Flynn, Thomas Fitzpatrick, John P. Flannery, Edward F. Brennan, John T. Walsh, William H. Broderick, James F. Farrell, George F. Nixon, Michael McEntee, Alexander J. Ahearn, John Teague, Patrick Quirk, James McSorley, Charles A. McIlhargy, Charles H. Turner, formerly Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives; Henry A. Himmelmann, William G. Bergen, Albert W. Lemcke, John A. McLaughlin, W. L. Ormsby, Jr., Dr. John D. Gorman, Isaac Edesheimer, Henry Kroger, Edward Holton, Alexander J. Shiels, Dr. A. F. Eife, Samuel J. Parmenter, Dr. John T. Harrisen, Matthew Walsh, Richard Fitzpatrick, Timothy Sullivan, and William E. Maginn.

The Chairman of the General Committee is Leader Boyle, and the Vice Chairmen are William H. Dobbs, Richard Fitzpatrick, John P. Hilly, and Thomas Kennedy. The Treasurer is Thomas E. Gorman, and the Secretaries are A. Parker, August Sherman, and George Laughlin.

Justice Welde Believed the Policeman.

Policeman J. J. Smith of the East Eighty-eighth Street Station told Police Justice Welde, in the Harlem Court yesterday, that on Saturday night, as he was leaving the station, Henry Irons, colored, twenty-three years old, of 449 West Twenty-seventh Street, broke an umbrella over his head and shoulders. Irons said Smith insulted him on a street car and finally pulled him from the car and arrested him at the station house, where he went to make a complaint. All Justice Welde said was "ten days."

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure THE TIMES of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at............o'clock to-day of the newsdeale

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WELL-TRAINED NAVAL CADETS

RIGID SYSTEM OF THE ROYAL ITALIAN SCHOOL.

Said to be the Most Severe in Europe—Patterned Largely After That of the Annapolis School—Dancing and Fencing Among the Things Taught Cadets—Two Years of Work Aboard Ship—Severe Punishments for Dereliction—Strict Rules About Holidays.

It is not generally known that the Italian system of naval education is patterned largely after that of the United States, though the percentage required is not as high as that demanded at the United States Naval Academy.

The Italian naval officers have earned the reputation of being among the very best posted men in the world in the theory and science of all that pertains to naval warfare. For this they are indebted to the rigid training of their naval school.

The Italian cadet-training system is deemed the most severe in Europe. So advanced are the requirements for admission to the Royal Italian Naval School that, although the institution is open to all native Italian boys, only those lads succeed in entering who have had exceptional advantages in their early youth, and these advantages are generally possible only among the well-to-do classes. The Italian cadets now in the port of New-York are mostly members of noble families.

The Royal Italian Naval School is situated at Leghorn. The course of instruction extends over a period of five years. Cadets are admitted for instruction between the ages of thirteen and seventeen. Applications are made of the Ministry of Marine. The entrance examination is held each year on June 15, and the applicants are examined in arithmetic, algebra, quadratic equations, geometry, history, geography, French, and Italian. In French the examination embraces reading, translation, and grammar. Candidates must make 60 per cent. in each of the mathematical studies and in Italian, and 60 per cent. of the maximum aggregate in the remainder.

Those candidates who pass the standard but are rejected for want of vacancies are permitted to compete on the succeeding examination. The Italian naval cadets are required to pay to their Government a fee of $180 per annum, payable quarterly in advance. A part of these payments is annually appropriated by the Ministry of Marine for scholarships and half scholarships. These scholarships are given each year to the student who passes the highest in his class. The full scholarship is only given to sons of naval officers or of civil officers connected with the naval administration. The naval cadets furnish their own outfit and text books.

The Italian cadets are annually sent on a practice cruise. The cruise commences on July 15 and lasts until Nov. 1. The academic course commences on Nov. 1 and lasts until July 1. From July 1 to July 14 the annual examinations are conducted.

The personnel of the Royal Naval School is divided into corps of administration and instruction. The course for the cadets includes algebra, trigonometry, analytical and descriptive geometry, calculus, physics, chemistry, Italian literature, geography, French, English, drawing, pure mathematics, ship construction, astronomy, nautical surveying, history, political geography, fortifications, military art, gunnery, hydrographic drawing, and naval tactics. In addition to the regular professors there are instructors in dancing and fencing. Instruction in dancing and fencing is also imparted usually on Sundays.

There are two Boards of Government at the Leghorn establishment—the Council of Administration and the Superior Council. Each is presided over by the commandant of the school. The first is charged with all questions of administration and prepares estimates; the second sees that the course of study prescribed by the Ministry is carried out. The officers of the administration branch have nothing to do with instruction, nor have the instructors anything to do with the administration.

Referring to the course of instruction carried out by the Italian authorities, ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy Soley, who made a personal examination of the school, is of the opinion that the course is integral, and differential calculus is extreme and too exclusively theoretical, and contains much that is of little practical value. "Judged by the standard of instruction of the present day," he says, "it would be considered somewhat antiquated."

In literature, he says, the cadets take up in detail the leading Italian authors from the early development of the language to the present century—from Cavalcanti to Mazoni and d'Azeglio—making a special study of Dante. In the fourth year of the course the study of Italian literature is dropped and international law takes its place.

In English one of the text books is Irving's "Life of Columbus." The course in history is very thorough, beginning with mediæval history. In the last year of the course the whole of European history, especially Italian, is gone over from the thirteenth century down to the present time.

During the cadet period the full course of training embraces no less than two years of service aboard ship. Regular instruction is given in navigation, gunnery, and seamanship during all the cruises, in naval tactics during the last three, in shipbuilding during the last two, and in official regulations and steam engineering during the last year.

After each annual examination the cadets are called up before the two councils of the naval school, and as each cadet approaches, the report of the commandant for the year on his ability, application, and conduct is read aloud. Students may be turned back a class once, but not more than once.

Should any cadet who shows ability develop during the course of instruction any physical defects, he is transferred to some shore branch of the service. The punishment inflicted upon the Italian naval cadets is regarded by many well-posted men as the most severe of all the European naval schools. It ranges from the treatment one would expect to find meted out to a nursery child to that accorded to a hardened criminal. A cadet may have his dessert stopped at meals, or he may be placed in solitary confinement on bread and water for thirty days. It is hard to conceive of the latter punishment being awarded, yet provision is made for it, and it is understood that cadets have undergone the ordeal. There is a regulation in the United States Navy which limits the period of confinement of a sailor to not exceeding ten days.

The Italian cadets of the first class are permitted to visit the City of Leghorn on Saturday afternoons. All other cadets are allowed liberty for twenty-four hours seven times during a year. The seven days are religious festival days.

Among the games of amusement allowed the upper classmen is that of billiards. Billiard tables are provided the cadets by the school. Cadets not in the first class are never permitted to walk through the streets of Leghorn, even when on liberty, except in company with a member of their family or a duly-authorized representative. Just how much liberty the Italian naval cadets will be granted while in New-York City remains to be seen.

ITALY'S VISITING WAR SHIPS.

Four Vessels in the North River Now Open to Visitors.

The Italian fleet now in port consists of four war ships. The vessels are the Etna, Vittorio Emmanuele, Amerigo Vespucci, and Flavor Gioja. The Etna, which arrived in New-York on Wednesday from Halifax, is flying the flag of Rear Admiral Magnani.

Rear Admiral Magnani paid his respects Saturday to Major Gen. O. O. Howard. He was given a salute of thirteen guns.

The four Italian war ships occupy anchorage berths in the North River, between West Twenty-third Street and West Forty-second Street. The Etna lies furthest down stream. The Vittorio Emmanuele lies at the other extreme. The Amerigo Vespucci lies just below the Vittorio Emmanuele, and the Flavio Gioja is just above the Etna.

Of the four Italian war ships the Etna is the most powerful. The Etna was present in the Columbian naval review and was the flagship of Italy's representative squadron. Since the close of the review the Etna has cruised along the New-England coast. She visited Boston, Portland, and Bar Harbor, and then proceeded to the St. Lawrence River and up that stream as far as Montreal.

The Italian squadron is anchored at a point where, at certain stages of the tide, the river permits an echelon formation. Both the Etna and Vittorio Emmanuele are riding at moorings, but the Amerigo Vespucci and Flavio Gioja have each only one anchor out. As a consequence of riding to single anchor both of the latter vessels swing at certain stages of the tide directly into the main channel of the river. At these periods the channelway is badly blocked.

The anchorage of the Italian fleet was carefully inspected in person Saturday by Capt. J. B. Moore of the United States Revenue Marine, the chief anchorage officer of the port. Inasmuch as there is no authority to compel the two Italian ships to moor, the vessels will probably be compelled, it is said, to shift from their present berths unless they find means to shorten in their swinging room.

It was learned Saturday that the anchorage officers of the port have recommended to the Secretary of the Treasury that hereafter all large vessels remaining for a considerable time in the North River be compelled to moor. New-York is one of the very few of the large ports of the world where vessels of all sorts are not compelled to moor when anchoring.

The Italian war ships are now open to visitors. They can best be reached by small boats from the foot of West Forty-second Street or West Twenty-third Street.

Gorham Solid Silver.

Our Jewelry stock is replete with Solid Silver Novelties of every description—New designs in Lace Pins, Scarf Pins, Hair Ornaments, and a large assortment of Belt Buckles and Belts.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

BOTH THEIR HORSES ARE DEAD.

Peel, Expelled Partner of Two Peddlers, Arrested for Poisoning the Animals.

The legion of inhabitants of the big double-decker tenement house at 34 Chrystie Street had something to chatter over when yesterday morning Joseph Peel, one of their number, was taken off by two detectives to the Madison Street Station and locked up there. He was arrested on the complaint of his former partners in business, Max Cooper and G. Feinberg, who live in the same tenement house, on the charge of poisoning their two horses in revenge for having been ousted from the partnership.

The horses were stabled at Macdonald's stables, 27 Monroe Street. Feinberg and Cooper, being orthodox Hebrews, do not work on Saturday, and accordingly the horses were last Saturday put up for the day and the double doors of the stable locked. Late in the afternoon Macdonald had occasion to enter the stable. He found the outer door, the key to which was found on Peel's person, unlocked, and the padlock securing the inner door broken. The two horses were in a strange condition, rolling about in their stalls with frothing mouths, ruffled coats, and glazed eyes. Macdonald sent for a veterinary surgeon, who needed but a few minutes' examination to decide that the horses had been poisoned and had no chance of recovery. They both died before nightfall. The surgeon removed the contents of their stomachs for examination.

Feinberg, who was the head of the former vegetable peddling firm of Feinberg, Cooper & Peel, stated at the police station yesterday morning that not only had Peel poisoned his two horses, for which he had paid $210, but that he had also stolen $40 and a new set of harness from him. He said Cooper and himself had taken Peel into partnership, giving him a share of the profits without asking him in return to put any money into the business, on account of his knowledge of the locality and the trade they thought he possessed. Profits, however, grew so small that a week ago Cooper and Feinberg decided to get rid of the impecunious third partner and told him so. Then Peel is alleged to have shaken his finger at Feinberg in a threatening manner and to have said: "I'll fix you. You say you can't afford to keep me and the horses. Well, by Saturday next you'll have no horses to keep."

Peel is also said to have warned Feinberg's wife to persuade her husband to sell the horses before Saturday if he did not want to have them dead on his hands, and to have told several neighbors that he meant to poison the two luckless drudgers.

Peel was taken before Justice Voorhis in the Essex Market Court, and was remanded till to-day to give the veterinary surgeon time to determine the cause of death of the two horses that lay yesterday stiff and bloated in the street outside Macdonald's stables.

POLITICS IN THE LORD'S PRAYER.

Dr. McGlynn and Mrs. Lease Talk to the Populists.

SYLVAN BEACH, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The People's Party has indeed had a watery time of it. Between the elements and the Prohibitionists they have struggled to keep their heads above water. To-day promised to see the encampment grounds crowded, but the morning dawned with a thunderstorm and torrents came down until nearly noon, completely soaking everything. This afternoon a hot sun dried out the sand and the groves have been well filled. About 5,000 people were there and a good proportion of them listened to the Populist orators.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn has spoken twice and has on both occasions pleased his audiences. This afternoon he spoke on the politics of the Lord's Prayer. He called it either a stump speech with religion injected into it or a sermon full of politics. The address on the subject has brought out a peculiar state of affairs. Mrs. Mary Lease is a full-fledged Theosophist, as are Judge W. J. Kerr and Mrs. Marion Todd, three of the principal speakers. It seems that Mrs. Lease has had an address prepared on the same subject, and she believes, as do her fellow-Theosophists, that the two minds have been influenced by the same intelligence in the spirit world and that there is a psychic relation between herself and Dr. McGlynn.

What Dr. McGlynn thinks of all this no one knows. He looks amused and smiles when asked about it. Mrs. Lease delivered her address on the politics of the Lord's Prayer in the morning, and Dr. McGlynn spoke in the afternoon. In the leading ideas the two addresses were quite similar.

To-morrow Gov. Davis H. Waite of Colorado, of blood-to-the-bridles fame, will be here and will be the chief orator of the day. Ignatius Donnelly may be here. Father Dean says the programme will be carried through Wednesday, as advertised, and that good speakers will be on hand every day.

The Executive Committee of the State Committee was named to-day as follows: C. M. Matthews, Erie; D. M. Rosseau, New-York; Dr. S. Fero, Glens Falls; Thomas B. McGuire, Montgomery, and Charles H. Corregan, Onondaga.

Most of the delegates are here yet and are discussing the prohibition clause in the platform. It is now claimed by the non-nationalists that the clause was adopted as a separate resolution and is not properly a part of the platform. On this ground the labor element of the party will refuse to recognize the nationalist movement. The two elements are arrayed against each other bitterly and neglect no opportunity to call each other uncivil names.

To Inspect Aliens Rigorously.

The Treasury Department intends to enforce more rigorously the law concerning aliens as soon as the World's Fair closes. The department considers that all aliens who come to this country for the purpose of making a living are immigrants whether they arrive as steerage passengers or in the saloon. None but steerage passengers, however, will be required to pass through the Landing Bureau on Ellis Island. Other passengers will be examined by immigration officials who will board the ships at Quarantine.

Must Answer for Reckless Driving.

Edward Hayes of 203 East Fiftieth Street was held in $1,000 bail by Justice Grady, in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for examination next Wednesday on a charge of reckless driving. Hayes's horse, attached to a light wagon, ran away on Saturday afternoon and knocked down and ran over Joseph Kosky of 317 East Fifty-fourth Street, severely cutting his head, fracturing several ribs, and inflicting other injuries. Kosky is in Bellevue Hospital.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"THE GIRL I LEFT BEHIND ME."—Charles Frohman to-night presents "The Girl I Left Behind Me" in San Francisco, and also for the twelfth week in Chicago by his stock company. Mr. Frohman has in San Francisco at the present time three companies—"Aristocracy," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," and "Jane." This is the first time that three eastern organizations under one management have ever met in San Francisco.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—"Liberty Hall" opens the Empire Theatre's second season to-night. The new leading people of the regular stock company of this house—Henry Miller and Viola Allen—will make their first appearance together. The Wednesday matinées will begin Sept. 13.

A NEW COMIC OPERA.—Sir William Young has just finished the libretto of a comic opera, the plot of which is said to be dramatically strong. There are a number of humorous characters and the music is catchy. It will be produced in London early in the season.

MRS. KENDAL IN A NEW RÔLE.—Before leaving England for America Mrs. Kendal is to appear in a new comedy in two acts written by R. C. Carton, author of "Liberty Hall." It will probably be presented first at Manchester.

"CONSTANTINOPLE."—Bolossy Kiralfy is to be the leading spirit in the production of "Constantinople" at the Olympia Theatre, London. Preparations for the production are now under way.

Arrival of Fall Novelties.

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TO AID THE UNEMPLOYED

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS PLAN TO RELIEVE DISTRESS.

Decided to Make an Appeal to the American Public and Call for New Works to Furnish Employment — Mr. Gompers Laid All the Blame on the Wealthy—A Monster Demonstration of Those Out of Work Planned — Central Labor Union Has Decided Doubts.

Delegates from about thirty labor organizations met yesterday afternoon at 257 East Tenth Street to confer upon the best means to relieve the distress among unemployed workingmen of this city. The meeting was called to order by Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor. Robert M. Campbell of Typographical Union No. 6 was elected permanent Chairman.

Mr. Gompers said that to the wealth-holding classes of the country was due the responsibility for all the misery and the great army of unemployed workingmen, and that they must furnish the means to maintain the manhood and the womanhood of the country. He advocated that the City, State, and General Government relieve the distress of the unemployed by beginning great public improvements, by building lines of rapid transit, widening and deepening the Erie Canal, improving the Mississippi, and building canals across the Peninsula of Michigan.

George McNeill, General Lecturer of the American Federation of Labor, then addressed the meeting. He said: "All over this land on this Lord's Day the prayer is going up, 'Give us this day our daily bread,' but the priests and the preachers are holding out to their hearers the bread of the hereafter. What we want is the bread of to-day, and not in the form of charity. We ask for bread and they give us a stone. We ask for work and they say, 'We will repeal the Sherman bill.'

"In the conditions which confront us we have a great measure of responsibility. If the representatives of the banks, of the counting rooms, the mining industries, and the great transportation companies are in the halls of Congress, we have placed them there.

"They tell us the stringency of the times is caused by a lack of confidence. Lack of confidence in what? Is there a lack of confidence that the earth will produce as plenteously in due time? Is it a fear that the hand of the workman has lost its cunning? No; they tell us that it is a lack of confidence of the moneyed men in the financial system. They but half confess that they lack confidence in each other and that they are thieves. They have put their hands in your pockets, and you have not stayed them; therefore, the responsibility largely rests with ourselves for the condition of affairs to-day.

"If you want a demonstration of the unemployed, take plenty of time to organize it and make it orderly. Show the United States that you can furnish your own police and that you need no clubs.'

Victor de la Hoye, the representative of the workingmen of Paris sent by the municipality of Paris to the Labor Congress at the World's Fair, also made an address.

A delegate with a flaming red tie jumped up in the rear of the room and began to rant about political "scabs." Another delegate said: "Just as soon as the politicians crack their whips you forget all about your high-born principles, and, falling into line, put them in office again."

This brought Samuel Gompers to his feet. He said:

"If the fling was intended for any one with whom your humble servant is associated, I throw it back as a lie. I have never been a political scab more than I have been a labor scab. In 1876 I dared to vote for Peter Cooper, and I have never truckled to Tammany, the Union League, or any party. The accusation of political scab comes from those whose party we refuse to vote for."

Henry Weismann, editor of the *Bakers' Journal*, then made an impassioned speech and called on all orderly labor organizations to suppress and discredit Emma Goldman and her party.

Joseph Barondess was then introduced. He said: "Fellow-workmen, brothers, kind friends, and detectives. I think in a few days from now, if we listen to the senseless discussion we have been hearing this afternoon, the unemployed will take the matter which we have met here to discuss this afternoon in their own hands and settle it.

"I know what it is to hunger and want for bread. I have been out of work and money for five weeks."

Before the meeting adjourned, resolutions were passed to make an appeal to the American people for aid; to have a committee visit the labor unions in the city and solicit subscriptions and ask them to co-operate with the conference, and to have a committee visit the Mayor and Governor, and call on Congress for new public works to furnish work for the unemployed. It was also decided to arrange for a monster public demonstration of the unemployed, and committees were appointed.

Although it was advertised that a meeting of the unemployed Hebrews of the east side was to take place yesterday afternoon in Walhalla Hall no meeting occurred. the only meeting in the hall being that occasioned by a wedding which was celebrated there. To prevent any possible trouble there a policeman kept guard at the door.

Louis Vischoffsky, a tailor, who lives at 152 Eldridge Street, was arraigned in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on a charge of using inflammatory language at a meeting of the Socialistic Tailors Union at 193 Bowery. Policemen said Vischoffsky cried out: "Throw bombs at the police." Vischoffsky declared he said nothing of the sort. He was discharged. Jacob Froelich, who had tried to rescue him from the police, was fined $10.

The Central Labor Union does not seem to take much stock in the sincerity of the crowds that have been agitating and rioting as unemployed and starving. At yesterday's meeting of this organization Delegate Winston of the Waiters' Alliance asked what the Central Labor Union was going to do in regard to the unemployed that were suffering hunger. Would not the Central Labor Union invite them to participate in the Labor Day parade? Surely something should be done for those starving people.

Delegate Philip Kelly was not in favor of inviting the unemployed to parade on Labor Day. He said: "The Central Labor Union has sent invitations to all bona-fide unions to join us in the parade. We are law-abiding citizens, and we know that we can control the respectable unions which we have invited, but we certainly do not want an irresponsible mob that may break out into rioting on the way and disgrace us. We want to show the strength of organized labor and not a mob of howling rioters."

Delegate James P. Archibald said: "I do not take much interest in these demonstrations that have taken place, and do not know what their merits may be. While the Central Labor Union sincerely sympathizes with the unemployed, and will do everything possible to help them, it is composed of law-abiding workingmen, and we certainly do not believe in mob law. Nothing whatever can be gained by riotous demonstration. The men who rioted may have been hungry and they may not have been hungry, but it is not part of our duty to have them parade with us, because we are law abiding, and want no disturbance in our ranks."

The Chairman and other delegates seemed to be of the same opinion, and the matter was dropped.

The miscellaneous section submitted a petitian to be sent to Congress asking that, under the present unfavorable condition of affairs, Congress should enact a law suspending immigration for three years, or until such time that the unemployed should be provided with work. The petition further asked for the strict enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law, for the passage of the Chipman bill prohibiting non-resident Canadians from working in the United States, and to prohibit men not citizens from being employed on public works.

After some discussion the petition was so amended as only to leave in it the clause asking for a better enforcement of the Chinese exclusion law.

The United Hebrew Trades called a mass meeting at Pythagoras Hall yesterday to take action in regard to the unemployed. Roman Louis presided, and James Milsh, the first speaker, said that Anarchists as well as others were welcome, but they must behave. Then the Chairman asked if any Anarchists were present who wanted to speak. He found that about half of those present were Anarchists. Anarchist Barkowitz came forward and roundly abused the Socialists. He said: "You Socialists scorned the Anarchists when you were prosperous and happy, and now that you are in trouble you want us to help you."

"You lie!" came from a Socialist in the middle of the hall, and this was followed by a rush of Anarchists to capture the chair. The Socialists came to the rescue, and for a time it looked as if a fierce battle would occur. The committee hastily sent to the Eldridge Street Police Station for assistance and protection, and Capt. Devery sent twenty officers in citizen's clothes, who took places in the hall.

Order had already been restored, but Anarchist Braff got the floor and charged the Socialists with having got up the Walhalla Hall riot. He was told that he lied, and there was another rush for the platform, but this time the police interfered and enforced order. At the close of the meeting the United Hebrew Trades issued a manifesto to Hebrew workingmen, advising them not to take any rash measures.

Maurice Klinkowstein, a saloon keeper at 162 East Broadway, has sent out circulars saying that he will give food to those out of employment. He fed several hundred men yesterday.

Lucy Parsons Harangues an Audience.

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—At a call of the Chicago Tailors' Union for a mass meeting of the unemployed, Metropolitan Hall was completely filled this afternoon with a crowd of between 1,500 and 1,800. The majority of the gathering was composed of Jews, the balance of Germans, Poles, and Italians, with a few Americans. While the main body was of men, there was a generous sprinkling of women present.

The addresses were by well-known labor agitators and Anarchists, foremost among whom was Lucy Parsons. Mrs. Parsons delivered an address full of lurid pictures of famine and want, and thrilling exhortations to concerted action against the dominating capitalist that set her auditors in a frenzy of wild applause as she concluded.

DROVE ON AFTER CRUSHING A BOY.

But a Citizen Caused the Arrest of Car Driver Varley After a Struggle.

While the rain was descending in torrents about 9 o'clock Saturday night, Patrick McCormick, a six-year-old boy, living at 19 Albany Street, attempted to run across West Street in front of a Belt Line car driven by Martin Varley. The paving blocks were worn and slippery, and the boy fell upon the track in front of the car.

The car passed over the boy's right leg. Varley, although he heard young Patrick's cry and realized that the boy had been injured, whipped his horses into a gallop.

Standing at West and Cedar Streets was Thomas Sullivan of 107 Water Street. He also heard the boy's cry as the wheels passed over his leg, and he saw the efforts of the driver to escape responsibility for the accident.

As the car came swiftly whirling by, Sullivan jumped aboard and went out on the front platform, where the driver was still urging his horses to their best speed.

"Hey, stop your car!" Sullivan shouted. "You've run over a boy."

The driver retorted with an oath that he would not stop, and Sullivan tried to make him do so. This resulted in a fierce struggle for the mastery of the horses.

Varley took the reins in one hand and with the other tried to prevent Sullivan from stopping the horses. The contest lasted until the car, which was still bowling along at a rapid rate, reached Cortlandt Street, when Sullivan saw Policeman Daniel Sullivan of the Second Precinct, to whom he called, and Varley was arrested and locked up in the Liberty Street Station.

Young Patrick McCormick was taken to the Chambers Street Hospital. It was found necessary to amputate his leg.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday Varley was held, without bail, to await the result of the injuries which young McCormick had sustained.

Funeral of Major Morris B. Farr.

The funeral of Major Morris B. Farr, who died Saturday afternoon in the Homeopathic Hospital, Brooklyn, will be held at 8 o'clock this evening at his residence, 994 Lafayette Avenue. The services will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Baker of the Church of the Messiah, in accordance with the ritual of the Episcopal Church.

There will be present a number of members of the choir of Trinity Church of this city and representatives of the National Guard and of THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The burial will take place in Greenwood Cemetery to-morrow morning.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon May Resign.

The Rev. A. C. Dixon, pastor of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, Brooklyn, who is now on a vacation in Europe, contemplates resigning his pastorate in order to devote himself to general evangelical work. His brother, the Rev. Frank Dixon, is supplying his pulpit in his absence. If the Rev. A. C. Dixon shall decide to leave the pulpit of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, it is not unlikely that the Rev. Frank Dixon will be chosen as his successor.

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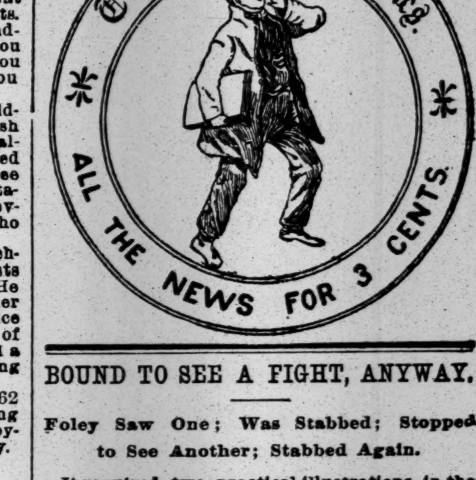
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BOUND TO SEE A FIGHT, ANYWAY.

Foley Saw One; Was Stabbed; Stopped to See Another; Stabbed Again.

It required two practical illustrations, in the form of severe stabs in the body, to convince James Foley, a truckman who lives in the Cleveland House, 128 Park Row, that it is unwise to allow curiosity to prevail over common sense.

After having been stabbed once in a fracas in which he was merely an onlooker, he unwisely stopped to watch another fight half an hour later, and received another stab as a reward for his overmastering curiosity.

Foley was walking through Chatham Square about 3 o'clock yesterday morning when he saw several men fighting. He went across the square to see what it was all about, and William O'Brien of 1½ Allen Street, one of the men engaged in the free fight, stabbed the inquisitive truckman in the arm.

Policeman Paterman of the Elizabeth Street Station came up on the run and after some preliminary clubbing he arrested O'Brien. The policeman told Foley to go to the Chambers Street Hospital and have his wound dressed.

Foley started to go to his lodging house to change his clothing, which were wet with blood, but he had not gone far when he saw another fight. Undismayed by his first experience Foley joined in the crowd, and this time he received a stab in the back from James Walsh, homeless, twenty years old.

Detective Peter Carter of the Oak Street Station, who came up to the crowd just after Foley had been stabbed, arrested Walsh and took him and his victim to the station. An ambulance was called and Foley had both wounds dressed.

In the Tombs Police Court yesterday O'Brien and Walsh were held in $1,000 bail each for trial. Justice Martin asked Foley how seriously he was hurt and he replied:

"Oh, I'm all right, only I've got a pain in my back."

American Social Science Association.

The Education Department of the American Social Science Association offers an unusually attractive programme for its day at Saratoga, Sept. 5. Hamilton W. Mabie, the well-known littérateur and editor of the *Outlook*, will make the opening address. This will be followed by a paper on "The Seamy Side of the Kindergarten," by Edward Fisher of Berkshire, Mass. "American Colleges and Their Work" will be Dr. G. Stanley Hall's subject. Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson will read a paper on "The Education of Epileptics," and the Hon. Oscar Straus will speak on "Turkey and Civilization." In the Health Department, Sept. 6, Dr. Frederick Peterson will give an address on "Recent Progress in Medicine and Surgery." Dr. Mary T. Bissell has also promised a paper on "Athletics for City Girls."

Howard's Plea of Insanity Not Disputed.

Tom Howard, a one-legged peddler, is in Bellevue Hospital to be examined as to his sanity. Howard smashed windows along the Bowery and Chatham Square, Saturday night, using his crutch for that purpose. He was brought up in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, where he made a rambling statement about having escaped from an insane asylum because the doctors wanted to cut him open and examine his liver, and about having ridden on the top of a locomotive when he stole a ride to this city from Philadelphia. Howard said he was crazy, and Justice Martin agreed with him. When taken from the court Howard became violent and tore his clothing.

Litke's Body Still Unclaimed.

The body of Herman Litke, who was found dead in bed in the Morton House Saturday night, is still at the undertaking establishment of H. A. Taggert, 4 Spring Street. Litke is supposed to be a Chicago man. Undertaker Taggert said yesterday that he had been asked by a friend of Litke to wait until some of his friends should notify him regarding the disposition of the body. Mr. Taggert did not remember the name of Litke's friend.

Litke went to the Morton House June 26 and registered as from Chicago. He died of consumption.